Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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August 28, 1961

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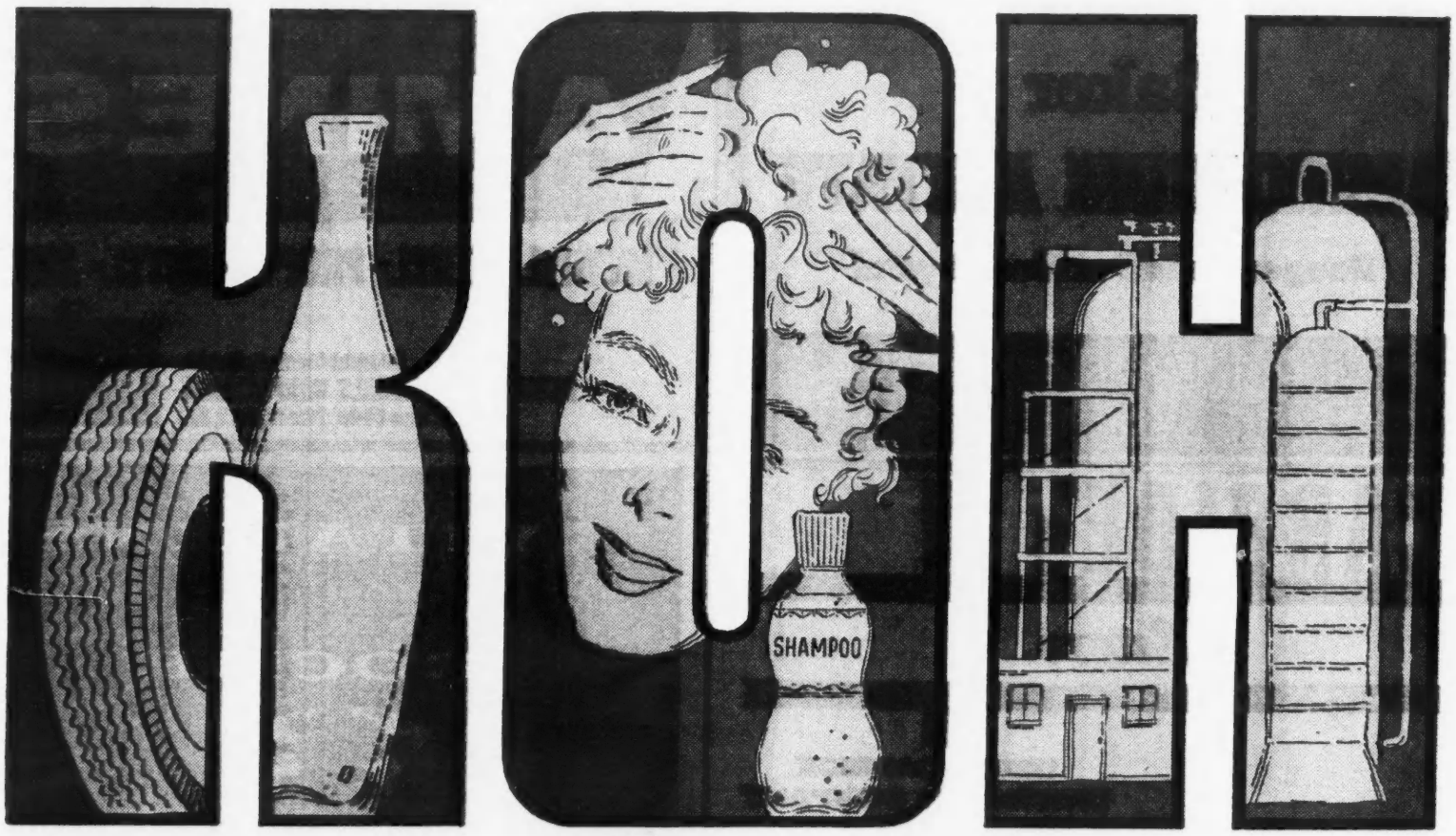

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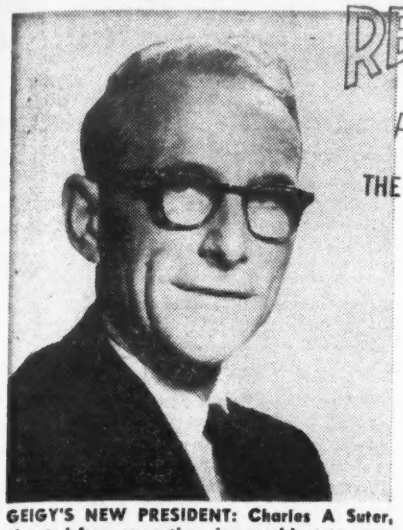

GEIGY'S NEW PRESIDENT: Charles A Suter, elevated from executive vice-president to president of Geigy Chemical Corporation, Ardsley, N.Y., succeeding William F. Zipse who has become chairman of the executive committee.

Petro Naphthalene: Texaco Joins the Pack

Texaco, Inc., is the latest petroleum producer to enter the naphthalene sweepstakes. Joining Ashland Oil & Refining Company, Sun Oil Company and Tidewater-Collier Company, the New York-based refiner will put up a 100-million-pound-a-year plant at its Port Arthur, Tex., facility.

The new plant—in the multi-million dollar category—is slated to go stream by or before 1963, according to M. F. Granville, vice-president in charge of Texaco's petrochemical department.

Ashland is already on stream at its Catlettsburg, Ky., refinery with a 75-million-pound-a-year petroleum naphthalene installation. Sun is erecting a 100-million-pound-a-year plant at Toledo, Ohio.

Collier-Tidewater is in the midst of projects on both coasts—each worth 100 million pounds annually. One plant is located at Delaware City, Del., the other at Los Angeles.

With the advent of the Texaco plant in 1963, industry capacity for petroleum naphthalene will reach 475 million pounds annually. This would be able to take care of well over 400 million pounds of phthalic anhydride demand.

Phthalic output this year is expected to somewhat exceed last year's total of 375 million pounds—perhaps reaching the 400 million pounds plus which could theoretically be supplied by the burgeoning petroleum naphthalene capacity.

However, it must be noted that there's already some 650 million pounds of naphthalene capacity from coaltar sources. Further, competition from alternate raw material o-xylene is becoming stiffer. Capacity

—Continued on page 43

Tin—Another 1,000 Tons—Is Put Up for Sale by Gov't

General Services Administration has another 1,000 long tons of pig tin that it wants to get rid of. This is the third offering in recent weeks, and bids will be accepted on it until September 12.

The tin is of the "Longhorn" brand, refined in Texas and stored in Wardwell, Ohio. The first offering was for 500 long tons and the second was for 1,000 tons. Bids on the second offering will be opened Wednesday (August 30).

The latest sale offering is for 100 lots of ten tons each consisting of eighty lots of grade A, fifteen lots of grade B and five lots of grade C.

OPD Reports From Europe

Patent Plan for Common Mart May Open European Continent To US Makers of Chemicals

A "temporary European patent" good for five years and requiring only a report on novelty, but no detailed examination. This compromise plan, just reached in discussions aimed at developing a unified patent structure within the Common Market, may provide the key to the continent for US chemical companies. For while giving patent protection to new chemical products and processes, it would greatly simplify present problems entailed in multiple application.

"Definite European patents" of undetermined life as yet and based on thorough examination would be granted only where industrial exploitation of legal disputes warrant the additional costly and time-consuming procedure.

The patent working party of the European Economic Community is trying to produce a draft agreement for a European patent law which would apply to every member state.

Third Session Due This Fall

Discussions started last spring and two extended sessions have been held. A third is scheduled this fall.

There is general recognition in the EEC that a common patent law and procedure is vital for full economic and industrial integration.

At present, there is a wide variety of provisions. Holland and Germany, chemical competitors for US chemical firms, generally are rated as the "toughest" patent-granting states on the continent.

Any Common Market patent structure will almost certainly continue the basic European approach to patents which is, in important particulars, quite different from the US point of view.

So far the working party has considered some basic problems in patent law and the possible procedure for European patents.

There are no signs of a successful compromise on the touchy question of "prod-

—Continued on page 40

Lead, Zinc Subsidy Bill Is Moving to Senate Floor

Operators of small lead and zinc mines in the US get a break in a bill passed by the house and sent to the senate late last week. Subsidies to the operators could total up to $16.5 million in the next four years.

Sent to the senate was a bill designed to relieve what the house interior committee calls the general depression in the domestic lead and zinc industry.

The senate has its own bill on the matter. That body's interior committee promptly approved it upon receipt of the house's version, incorporating the latter. Hence the house bill goes to the senate as part of the senate bill.

The senate measure stipulates that payments to domestic producers would come from a special Treasury fund built up by receipt from increased import taxes on

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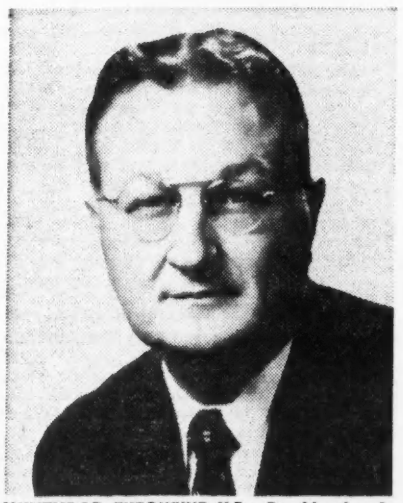

WINTHROP EXECUTIVE V.P.: Dr. Maurice L. Moore, director of new product development of Sterling Drug, Inc., who has been appointed executive vice-president of Winthrop Laboratories, New York, its principal pharmaceutical manufacturing arm.

US Borax Is Selling Vitro Rare Earth Line

Rounding out its line of glass and ceramic raw materials, US Borax & Chemical Corporation today (August 28) signs on with Vitro Chemical Company as exclusive distributor of Vitro's rare earths to those industries in the US, Canada and Mexico.

Under the new marketing agreement, Vitro will continue to sell rare earths to industries not normally served by US Borax. These include such areas as electronics, metals and alloys, nuclear physics, refractory materials and optics.

US Borax, the world's top producer of borax and boron products, a year ago entered into a marketing agreement with Lithium Corporation of America covering

—Continued on page 56

Syndet Plant in Lebanon

Lebanon is building its first synthetic detergent plant. The installation, using a process licensed from Procter & Gamble Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, will supply all of Lebanon's requirements for syndets and, in addition, will have a surplus available for export to neighboring countries.

DuPont-GM Bill: Gov't Won't Offer A 'Yes' or a 'No'

The administration doesn't say yes and it doesn't say no. That is official Washington's position on legislation aimed at easing the tax burden in the court-ordered divestiture of $3 billion worth of General Motors Corporation stock held by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.

During hearings held before the house ways and mean committee late last week, officials of the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice appeared but hesitated to put their full stamp of approval on the legislation. On the other hand, they did not withhold it.

Crawford H. Greenewalt, president of the Wilmington, Del., chemical company, was on hand to tell the committee that his main concern is with the tax rap on innocent stockholders.

Tax Rap the Big Concern

"I therefore urge this committee," he said, "to adopt legislation which would permit prompt and sure divestiture without unconscionable punishment of the holders of the two companies.

"Moreover, under either HR 8190 or HR 8847, there would be little of no loss of revenue to the government."

Mr. Greenewalt further told the committee:

"I appear before you today not on behalf of the duPont company, because our business as a chemical manufacturer in no way will be affected by the legislation under consideration.

"I am here on behalf of more than 200,000 stockholders of the duPont company and, indirectly, more than 800,000 stockholders of General Motors Corporation."

The chemical company's president said he would prefer to see the divestiture handled through a distribution of the company's GM stock to duPont stockholders at the rate of 1.37 shares of GM, presently valued at about $60, for each share of duPont.

Mr. Greenewalt told the committee that the tax yield to the government ultimately would be about the same—roughly $330 million to $350 million—whether pending legislation is adopted or other means allowed under the present laws invoked.

He added, however, that the approach he advocates would also have the added advantage of minimizing the impact on the market.

Appearing for the government were Robert H. Knight, general counsel of the

—Continued on page 30

Ribicoff, Loevinger to Testify On S 1552 Sept. 13 and 15

Chairman Estes Kefauver reports that Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare Abraham Ribicoff and assistant Attorney General Lee Loevinger will appear before his senate monopoly subcommittee during the middle of next month.

Both will testify on S 1552, the drug industry antitrust bill. Secretary Ribicoff will be heard on September 13 in an appearance postponed from one originally scheduled for last week.

Judge Loevinger, who is in charge of the antitrust division of the Justice Department, will make his appearance on September 15.

Hearings on S 1552 opened in July with testimony by officials of the American Medical Association and leading medical authorities.

Pfizer Sets Merger In Veterinary Field

Globe Laboratories, Inc., producer of animal vaccines and veterinary pharmaceuticals, will become part of burgeoning Chas. Pfizer & Co. of New York, under terms of a merger pact signed last week.

Subject to approval of Globe stockholders, Pfizer will exchange 45,000 shares of its stock for the assets and business of the forty-two-year-old Fort Worth, Tex., company.

"The field of animal biological," Pfizer says, "opens a new direction in the company's research and diversification program."

CO_2 Makers Now Socked With Civil Trust Suit by Gov't

Four of the nation's biggest producers of carbon dioxide are today reeling under the second half of a one-two punch that can signify only one thing: Department of Justice means business in its antitrust prosecutions.

The companies are being charged with fixing prices, rigging bids and allocating markets in a civil case that follows in less than a year a similar set of criminal charges.

The Justice Department, blasting out at the alleged wrong-doing, says that the companies have prevented government agencies from receiving competitive bids and have forced the agencies to pay artificially high prices for carbon dioxide.

Named in the charges are General Dynamics Corporation; Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, and Air Reduction Company, all of New York; and Chemetron Corporation, Chicago.

Justice is describing the new civil suit as a "preventive" one. Its term for the criminal case—in which the court can impose unlimited fines and jail sentences—is "punitive."

When the original criminal charges were filed, the government contended the companies involved, and executives from each, had been flouting specific provisions of a consent decree judgment filed in 1952. The Justice Department asserts that, starting in 1953, they conspired to fix prices of carbon dioxide.

Neither Olin nor Chemetron were cited in the original consent decree. But the government maintains that they "aided and abetted" General Dynamics and Airco in a conspiracy and under federal law can be included in the charges.

Commenting on the latest suit, a spokesman for Olin says: "We remain confident that the civil suit will not cor-

—Continued on page 70

Helium Plan Balloons Upward As US Signs Up Second Firm

The government's big helium conservation program continues to balloon its way upward. Department of the Interior, which only a week ago signed up Helex Company to build the nation's first private helium plant at Bushton, Kan., now has a second firm within the fold: Cities Service Helex, Inc., of New York has contracted with Interior to put up an extraction installation near Ulysses, Kan., with a capacity to deliver 2 million cubic feet of helium per day. In turn, the government has agreed to buy up to $9.1 million worth of helium annually from the company for a twenty-two-year period.

In producing the helium, the Cities Service plant will process an estimated 505 million cubic feet of gas daily supplied by the gas stream entering the pipelines system of the Cities Service Gas Company from the Kansas-Hugoton field.

Operations Start Due in Early '63

Additional government approvals will be required before actual construction begins. It is expected that the Cities Service plant will begin operations early in 1963.

Under the Cities Service-Interior pact, the company will supply crude helium at its Ulysses extraction plant, and Bureau of Mines will transport it by pipeline to government storage facilities near Amarillo, Tex.

The natuarl gas to be processed by Cities Service averages 0.43 percent helium, which will be extracted and sold to the government as a helium-nitrogen mixture. The government will pay only for the helium at the rate of $11.78 per thousand cubic feet.

The Cities Service plant at Ulysses will be capable of producing raw helium at the rate of 600 million cubic feet a year. The Helex Company installation at Bushton will have an annual helium capacity of 700 million cubic feet.

At present, five smaller helium extraction plants are operated by the Bureau of Mines.

The price under the contract signed earlier by Interior with the Helex Company: $11.25 per thousand cubic feet for all helium produced at the Bushton plant —up to a maximum payment of $9.5 million a year.

This pact, which also runs for twenty-

—Continued on page 43

Chemical Specialty Unit Organized by Chemetron

Chemetron Corporation has set up a chemical specialties department within its chemical products division. Its key products: metal-working compounds, marine combustion catalysts and detergents.

The new department combines the lines of Northwest Chemical Company, a Chemetron subsidiary in Detroit, Mich., and of Dunham Chemical Company, a former subsidiary which has been dissolved.

Products of Northwest Chemical, acquired by Chemetron last year, include metal cleaners, acid addition agents, phosphate coatings, paint strippers and other metal conditioning compounds.

Dunham products include marine cleaners, degreasers, emulsifiers, desludgants and slag inhibitors.

Swift in Two-Pronged Beef-Up of Chemicals

Beefing up its chemical effort, Swift & Co. has embarked on a joint ammonia venture and consolidated its industrial chemical operations into a single department. In a fifty-fifty partnership, the Chicago-based meat packer and Skelly Oil Company have made plans for a $10 million ammonia and nitrogen products plant at Clinton, Iowa.

The two firms have formed Hawkeye Chemical Company to build and operate the unit. Capacity of the plant will be 300 tons of ammonia daily. Part of this

—Continued on page 63

Ergotamine Synthesized By Sandoz in Switzerland

Sandoz AG, Basel, Switzerland, has succeeded in totally synthesizing ergotamine, the alkaloid derivative of ergot. The synthetic material is fully identical with the natural, structure of which was identified ten years ago in the Sandoz laboratories.

Ergotamine consists of a proline-containing peptide compound of a lysergic acid ester. It was isolated in 1918 by Prof. A. Stoll from ergot. It finds clinical use in the preparation "Gynergen" in child-

—Continued on page 43

Columbian Carbon Merger With Cities Service Slated

A proposed merger of Cities Service Company and Columbian Carbon Company through a pooling of interests has been approved by directors of both companies.

Cities Service will be the surviving company, but each firm will continue to carry on its principal activities with present management and personnel.

Subject to approval of shareholders, the merger provides for a stock exchange of 0.67 share of Cities Service stock for each outstanding share of Columbian Carbon.

"The merger plan will represent an important forward step in the diversification programs of each company," a joint announcement says.

The Week's Price Changes

Coconut Oil, Copra, Corn Oil, Peanut Oil, Tin Metal Advanced. Ascorbic Acid, Calcium Propionate, Phthalate Esters Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).
Corn oil, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (p. 61).
Refd., ⅜c. per lb. (p. 61).
Copra, $2.50 per ton (p. 61).
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).
Refd., ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).
Soybean meal, $7 per ton (p. 61).
Tin Metal (Straits), 3c. per lb. (p. 36).
Salts, ¾c. per lb. (p. 36).
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).

Prices Reduced

Ascorbic acid, 45c. per kilo (p. 53).
Calcium pantothenate, $15 per kilo (p. 53).
Calcium propionate, 2½c. per lb. (p. 42).
Dibutyl phthalate, 1c. per lb. (p. 47).
Dicapryl phthalate, 1c. per lb. (p. 47).
Didecyl phthalate, 1c. per lb. (p. 47).
Diethtyl phthalate, 1½c. per lb. (p. 47).
Di-isobutyl phthalate, 1½c. per lb. (p. 47).
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, 1c. per lb. (p. 47).
Dimethyl phthalate, ½c. per lb. (p. 47).
Dioctyl phthalate, 1c. per lb. (p. 47)
Diphenyl phthalate, 1c. per lb. (p. 47).
Greases, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).
Lemongrass oil, 5c. per lb. (p. 50).
Linseed meal, 50c. per ton (p. 61).
Nicotinamide, less than 50 kilos, 40c. to 95c. per kilo (p. 53).
Phthalic anhydride, 2c. per lb. (p. 44).
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, $5 per kilo (p. 53).
Rapeseed oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61)
Sodium propionate, 2½c. per lb. (p. 42).
Spearmint oil, 35c. per lb. (p. 50).
Tallow, ¼c. to ¾c. per lb. (p. 61).
Thiamine hydrochloride, $9 per kilo (p. 53).
Thiamine mononitrate, $9 per kilo (p. 53).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100—1949 average)

Aug. 25, 1961	Aug. 18, 1961	Aug. 26, 1960
114.59	114.46	109.60

Drug Package Insert Rule: When?

What is Food & Drug Administration going to do about the package inserts issue? That is an academic question, for whatever it is, FDA has already done it. Such is the word leaking out of the agency these days. The best-informed sources say the new regulations have already been put together and all they need now is the signature of Commissioner George P. Larrick, and then the formalities of publication in the *Federal Register*. But just when will all this happen? That is another question; and no one seems to have the answer for it right now.

What, precisely, is in the regulations? That is still another poser, but there is a pretty educated guess going the rounds that says package inserts may not be required under all circumstances on all package drugs.

But, beyond that, it is difficult to tell what is in the rules, for they have the "Strictly Confidential" stamp on them.

About a year ago, when FDA was in the throes of formulating a whole batch of new drug rules, the package inserts

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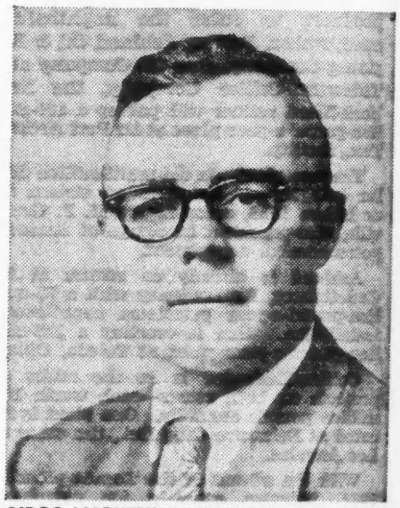

AIRCO MARKETING MANAGER: G. L. Werly, jr., appointed general marketing manager of Air Reduction Sales Company, New York, a division of Air Reduction Company.

Rinshed-Mason Makes Bid For Canadian Paint Maker

Rinshed-Mason Company of Canada, Ltd., Windsor, Ontario, has made an offer to buy out stockholders in Scarfe & Co., Ltd., a paint manufacturer of Brantford, Ontario.

Rinshed's bid prices: $15 a share for all class A and class B shares of the Scarfe company. The latter firm's board of directors has approved the offer and has urged Scarfe stockholders to accept it.

Scarfe, founded in 1877, operates branches in Montreal, Ottawa, Peterborough, Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Kitchener, London, Owen Sound, Windsor, North Bay and Three Rivers in Canada.

The company introduced odorless paint, thixotropic resin and the first gelled interior paints in the dominion.

Rinshed-Mason was established in Windsor in 1953 as successor to the Standard Paint & Varnish Company.

Soybean Business Dropped

Spencer Kellogg Division of Textron, Inc., is withdrawing from the soybean crushing business to make way for increased emphasis on other operations. The Buffalo, N.Y., company plans to beef up research, new product development and its existing line of linseed oil and special agricultural chemical products.

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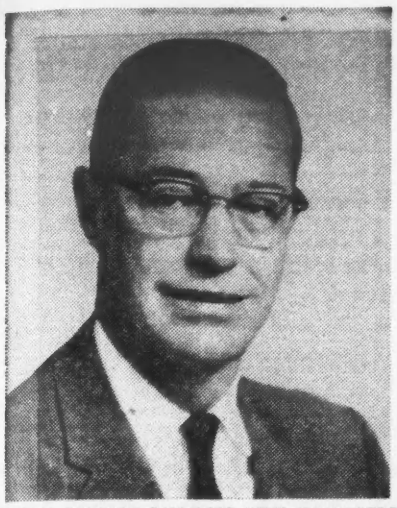

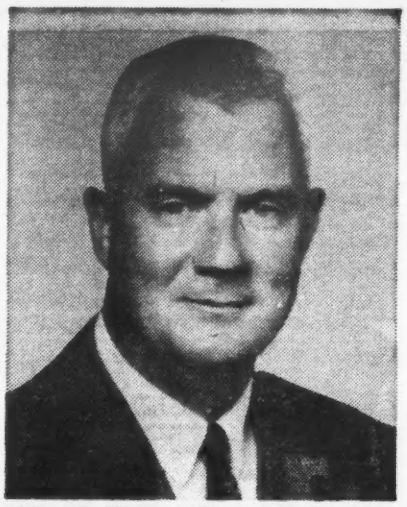

UNION CARBIDE CHOOSES NEW MANAGERS: Richard S. Abrams (left), appointed manager of development for Union Carbide Olefins Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation of New York, and James C. Malone (right), named general manager of Carbide's silicones division. Mr. Abrams, with Carbide from 1941, has been general manager of the silicones unit since 1957. Mr. Malone began his Carbide career in '41, too, and for the past year has been assistant to the general manager of the silicones division.

ICI's Dutch Petrochemical Project: A Victim of UK Treasury Controls?

Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.'s massive ten-year $300 million plans for a petrochemical-plastics complex in Rotterdam harbor may be the first big victim of the new exchange control requirements laid down by the British Treasury to help the UK over its present financial crisis. In a drastic policy shift, the Treasury says it will now refuse foreign exchange permission to British companies desiring to undertake expansion projects outside the sterling area, unless the investment will improve the balance of payments within eighteen months. The new rules apparently will affect any investment of more than $70,000.

VITAMERICAN SALES V.P.: Theodore H. Endres, named vice-president in charge of sales by Vitamerican Corporation. The company has just shifted its corporate headquarters from Paterson to Little Falls, N.J.

ICI's Rotterdam project is considered the largest non-sterling project now contemplated by a British company. It has been discussed with the UK Treasury and is reported to have received approval "in principle but not in detail." How the proposal will fare under the new government policy hasn't been clarified.

Others Besides ICI Affected

Other companies which will be affected are Albert E. Reed and Bowaters (both paper makers), with major European projects, Courtaulds (chemicals and synthetic fibers and Dunlop Rubber.

In Holland, ICI's plans have been moving along and it is understood that agreement has been reached on lease terms for the 300-acre site in Rotterdam harbor.

Construction of the first plant (to produce acrylic plastic powders and sheet) had been planned to get under way next year.

Financial experts in London are puzzled by the harshness of the Treasury move since it seems to be at odds with the British application for Common Market membership.

There is some fear among corporate executives that the government may be taking the attitude that there will be no need for UK firms to build in Europe once Britain is in the Common Market.

ICI has all along contested this point of view, arguing that its Rotterdam plans

—*Continued on page 38*

Formaldehyde, Resins Plants in SA Running

Borden Chemical Company has just brought on stream two synthetic resin-formaldehyde plants—one in Pilar, Argentina, and the other in Cali, Colombia. Meanwhile, new Borden plants in France and England are reported well on the way to completion.

The Colombia operation is rated to produce 13 million pounds of formaldehyde and 6.6 million pounds of urea, phenolic and resorcinol resins annually. The plant operates under the company's internation-

—*Continued on page 39*

Cabot Adds Kistiakowsky

Cabot Corporation, Boston, Mass., has added Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky to its board of directors. Dr. Kistiakowsky, professor of chemistry at Harvard University, was special assistant to President Eisenhower for science and technology from July, 1959, to January, 1961. He has been a member of the President's science advisory committee since 1957.

Canadian Potash Rush Is On: US Borax, Homestake Team Up In Latest Saskatchewan Venture

Count in US Borax & Chemical Corporation on the great Canadian Potash Rush. Working a Saskatchewan claim staked in '57, the company last week added a partner—Homestake Mining Company—to boost financial resources and help complete current studies. Though this leaves US Borax still among the prospecters rather than producers, it appears to foreshadow a full-scale operation. President Hugo Reimer told stockholders last week that "a decision on the company's potash future can be made in 1962."

With the steady decline in K_2O content of Carlsbad, N. M., ores, coupled with increasingly bullish projections of world demand, the pace of Canadian operations has quickened—and ores at Moab, Utah, have come into the limelight.

Conquest of the Blairmore (quicksand) formation at Esterhazy, Sask., by International Minerals & Chemical Corporation helped start the ball rolling in Canada again after two years at a near standstill.

Potash Company of America, which suspended operations when its shaft through the Blairmore sands cracked, has resumed drilling and hopes to be in production "soon" at Saskatoon (Patience Lake), Sask.

Texas Gulf's Utah Project

In Utah, Texas Gulf Sulphur Company recently decided to step into the potash business with a $30 million operation at Moab, Utah.

TGS, the nation's largest sulfur producer, expects to turn out some 1.1 million tons of muriate of potash annually at the southeastern Utah location. The plant is due on stream by the end of '62.

Emboldened by its Blairmore success and confident of a 6.5 percent annual growth rate for potash, IMC last fortnight raised its Canadian ante by $10 million, making for a total investment of $40 million (OPD, 8/14/61).

This will reportedly triple the operation's processing capacity to 1.2 million tons annually by January of 1963.

In his letter to stockholders last week, Mr. Riemer says that the depth and structure of ore deposits, and the presence of water in the overburden "present special problems requiring further determination before final conclusions can be reached."

Because of the high capital investment involved, he reports the company's board has decided to add one or more partners. Under terms of the agreement with Homestake Mining, the latter will match expenditures already made by US Borax and will share all additional costs.

If the studies lead to a producing venture, the partners may participate equally and one or more additional companies may be associated in the venture.

Homestake Mining is reportedly the leading gold producer in the US. The

—*Continued on page 38*

MILLMASTER VICE-PRESIDENT: Frank G. Fanning, who has joined Millmaster Chemical Corporation of New York as vice-president of its Fanning Chemical Division. The new Millmaster unit will market lanolin and lanolin derivatives.

Polyethylene Patent Suit Settled by duPont, Phillips

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. and Phillips Petroleum Company have agreed to a settlement of litigation between the two companies over a "composition of matter" patent on high-density polyethylene.

The settlement involves exchange of patent rights between the two companies. DuPont is moving to dismiss the suit, which was filed in 1958.

It's understood that under the settlement the two firms are permitted to use each other's processes. No claims in the settlement are being made against any profits derived by Phillips from sales of the material over the three-year period.

Tripoly Facility Slated Following Price Slash

An analysis of the sodium phosphate market may be found in the heavy chemicals report on page 36.

Why did Monsanto Chemical Company slash prices of sodium tripolyphosphate and tetrasodium pyrophosphate? As perplexity mounted, Monsanto itself supplied the answer last week. In a separate announcement, the company said it will build a new plant of undisclosed capacity to produce raw materials for the detergent, fertilizer and metal treating industries.

Topping the plant's production roster will be phosphoric acid—and sodium tripolyphosphate. Construction is slated to get under way early next spring on a 100-acre site in the Augusta, Ga., vicinity. Start-up is expected early in '63.

The company's price cut, quickly matched by others in the trade last week, amounted to 17 cents a hundredweight across-the-board on both chemicals (OPD, 8/21/61). In announcing the cut, Monsanto cited "advanced production technologies."

Keyed to population growth, the tripoly

—*Continued on page 38*

AP&CC and French Firm Conclude Data Swap Pact

Technical information on manganese will be exchanged by American Potash & Chemical Corporation and a new French Company—Les Metaux purs Pechiney-Outreau MPO—under an agreement just announced by the two firms.

American Potash plans to have a 5,000-ton-a-year, $5 million electrolytic manganese plant on stream at Aberdeen, Miss., early in '62.

Pechiney-Outreau is owned fifty-fifty by Pechiney, reportedly the leading French chemical company, and Les Acieries de Paris et d'Outreau, which is said to be the largest ferromanganese concern in Europe. It will produce electrolytic manganese at a new 3,000-ton-a-year plant to be built near Boulogne-sur-mer, France.

Pfizer Gives Its Side of the Antibiotics Antitrust Suit

Chas. Pfizer & Co. has issued a statement stressing that the government's antibiotics price-fixing charge against it has been based "chiefly upon inference and suspicion."

Pfizer carefully distinguishes the present case "from recent highly publicized cases in another industry, where competitors specifically agreed on prices at meetings and it was reported that persons involved admitted their guilt."

Pfizer's four-page statement comes in reply to charges by the Justice Department that Pfizer, American Cyanamid Company and Bristol-Myers Company conspired to fix prices of broad-spectrum antibiotics (OPD, 8/21/61).

The imputation of price-fixing, Pfizer notes, has been based on uniform prices of tetracycline, which is marketed by the three companies involved under varying trade names.

Citing cigarettes and newspapers, Pfizer maintains that uniform prices are the rule rather than exception when vigorous competition prevails.

The government's conclusion that price-fixing existed, therefore, "is not justified in fact or in law," the company says.

"Actually," Pfizer goes on, "the antibiotics suit can be compared to the Salk polio vaccine antitrust case, which relied heavily upon inference and suspicion. That case was dismissed by the court for lack of adequate evidence."

Pfizer notes that "all of the alleged grounds" upon which the present suit is based "have been thoroughly sifted and re-sifted by various federal agencies over years of investigation and many months of hearings."

Pfizer, its president and all members of its management have joined in a strong

—*Continued on page 83*

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*tyro (ti'ro), a beginner in learning; novice; amateur
(Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary)

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CHEMICAL INDUSTRY MEDALIST: Dr. W. E. Hanford, vice-president for research and development of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation of New York, who has been chosen by the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry to receive its 1961 chemical industry medal at a dinner in his honor on October 13th at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

Pennsalt Is Doubling Alkyl Amines Capacity

Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation will nearly double its alkyl amines capacity at Wyandotte, Mich. With completion of a $2 million expansion project in early '62, the Wyandotte plant will become the world's largest, Pennsalt says.

Already under way, the expansion will boost supply of ethylamines, isopropylamines and butylamines to a level "that will serve the foreseeable needs of the chemical industry for several years."

So says James McWhirter, general manager of Pennsalt's industrial chemicals division.

Though Pennsalt uses some amines captively to produce thiurams, dithiocarbamates and alkyl alkanol amines, most of its output is marketed.

The materials are used as intermediates in the production of pharmaceuticals, agricultural chemicals, rubber chemicals, wax emulsifiers, resins, oil additives and other organic chemicals.

This expansion, the fifth in Pennsalt's organic nitrogen compound capacity during the past ten years, will be effected through increased reactor capacity and improvements in continuous distillation equipment.

The company began producing amines commercially in 1938. The present process was installed in 1948 and enlarged in 1952. In 1958, a modification of existing equipment improved distillation throughout.

Following installation of a separate methylamines facility in 1958, the company added a similar unit for alkyl alkanol amines in 1960.

Chemical Earnings Rise Seen Good Through 1962

Chemical industry earnings are on the rise again, and the good news should continue through 1962—with a 10 percent rise in sales and a profit gain of 20 to 25 percent. The only clouds on the horizon, as sighted by *Value Line Investment Survey*, threaten the drug makers: tougher competition and government restrictions.

In current reports on chemicals and drugs, *Value Line* predicts that chemical industry profits will catch up with 1960 before year's end.

A boost in chemical profits during 1962

—*Continued on page 66*

Saline Water Research Program Is Continuing to Trickle Along— A Little Salty and a Little Sweet

The government's saline water conversion program continues to trickle along —a little bit salty and a little bit sweet. Last week a top man in the chemical engineering field, Dr. Donald B. Keyes, added a pinch of salt to the proposal. But only after the house had sweetened it up with passage of HR 7916 and Sen. Clinton P. Anderson of New Mexico, chairman of the senate interior committee, had put his strength behind the measure at special hearings in mid-week.

Of course, the house bill is not as rich a measure as the Kennedy administration had hoped for, representing a scaling-down of the President's original program.

As passed by the house, it provides for a five-year extension of the present program and the authorization of $50 million in federal funds.

Companion Senate Measure

A companion senate measure, S 2156 authorizing the expenditure of $75 million, would appear to be more to the administration's tastes, incorporating as it does these notions:

Construction of more saline water demonstration plants, the granting of municipal loans, cooperation with private industry and a provision that the US receive full technical information on plants built abroad with money from the International Cooperation Administration.

The senate interior committee apparently likes its bill better than the previously-passed house measure, approving S 2156 at week's end.

Dr. Keyes, a former research vice-president of what is now Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation of New York and one-time head of the University of Illinois chemical engineering division, is convinced the government is on the wrong track.

He told Sen. Anderson's group he thinks it is a fine thing for the government to spend money on "certain basic research," but added that money to be spent on demonstration plants is money being spent needlessly.

Dr. Keyes reported that the investment in privately operated desalinization plants is already over $75 million, and he noted that several units are in operation both here and abroad.

That, he pointed out, is evidence that there is no further need for "demonstration" plants.

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, plumping for the legislation, indicated that the government doesn't want "an exclusive federal program."

What it has in mind, the Interior chief told the senate committee, is "to unloose

—*Continued on page 46*

Ammonium Nitrate Poser: How Much a Fire Hazard?

Fire hazards of ammonium nitrate and related chemicals will be extensively researched in a joint program just slated by Manufacturing Chemists' Association and the Bureau of Mines.

The project, scheduled to begin soon and run for one year, will be handled by the bureau, with MCA picking up a tab estimated at $60,000.

Under the agreement, the research will cover not only the fire hazards of ammonium nitrate, but of such related systems as nitric acid-hydrocarbon, ammonium nitrate-urea, and combinations of these combinations.

The bureau will study the effect of contaminants and of confinement on the detonability of solid and molten ammonium nitrate.

The agency will evaluate "its sensitivity to initiation by the close proximity detonation of other explosive systems, such

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PAINT FEDERATION KEYNOTER: Dr. Carl P. Prutton, director-consultant of FMC Corporation of New York, who will present the keynote address at the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Federation of Societies for Paint Technology, which will be held November 2 to 4 in Washington, D. C.

Helene Curtis Scouts For New Acquisitions

Top management of Helene Curtis Industries, the Chicago-based cosmetics manufacturer, finds itself "frankly acquisition minded" these days. While digesting such recent acquisitions as Studio Girl door-to-door cosmetics and Plastic Products Company, the fast-expanding concern has its eyes wide open for other prospects in these and related fields.

With competition for such mergers as keen as it is, the company is keeping most of the details to itself, but a few broad hints were dropped last week.

Speaking before a luncheon meeting of the New York Society of Security Analysts, president Willard Gitwitz said in connection with the Plastic Products Company acquisition that do-it-yourself home repair products represent one of the more dynamic plastic lines today,

—*Continued on page 62*

Chemical Firms Are Seen Hurt by FTC Legislation

Is a chemical maker, slapped with a cease-and-desist order from the Federal Trade Commission, guilty before his case is legally decided? He will be, says the Chamber of Commerce, if an administration bill (HR 1233) becomes law.

The chamber is all stirred up about the measure—whose principal purpose is to halt complained-of practices while steps are going on.

In a letter filed with the house commerce committee last week, the chamber says it is opposed to "the fundamental

—*Continued on page 45*

Soviet Chemicals Make Big Strides With West's Help

The Soviet chemical industry is apparently leaping ahead — but it's quite obvious the west is supplying it with some king-sized pogo-sticks. The Russian central statistical office for the chemical industry reports all chemical output 11 percent greater in the first quarter of 1961 than during the corresponding period last year.

And in order to keep up the impressive growth rate shown by Ivan to date in the chemical field, British and Italian firms are chipping in with impressive projects. Latest western-sponsored ventures include:

- A dimethylolethylene urea plant with an annual capacity of 12,000 tons a year.
- A 6,000-ton-a-year nylon-6/6 yarn plant.
- A monochlorophenoxyacetic acid plant with a potential of 4,200 metric tons a year.
- Two ammonia plants.
- An ethylenediamine installation.
- A methanol unit.
- A 600,000-ton-a-year cellulose plant.

The Dimethylolethylene Urea Plant

The dimethylolethylene urea plant will be built in Ufa, in the Urals, about 1,600 miles east of Moscow, by the British firm of Wycon Services, Ltd., newly-established joint operation of Fisons, Ltd., and John Brown, Ltd., Know-how will be supplied by another Fisons subsidiary, Whiffens, Ltd.

Capacity of the plant will be 12,000 tons a year of dimethylolethylene urea in the form of a 50 percent water solution. The product is gaining increasing favor as a wrinkle-resistant finish for rayon and viscose fabrics.

Whiffens in also involved in the monochlorophenoxyacetic acid venture. This plant, with an annual capacity of 4,200 metric tons, will also go up in Ufa. Cost is $3.6 million; on-stream date is the beginning of 1964. The product will be used in 2,4-D weed-killer.

Still another helping hand is being given by the British, in the form of a nylon yarn plant which will go on stream in 1964. Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd., will put up the plant to make 6,000 tons a year of cord. Value of the polymerization unit is $11.2 million.

Vickers is also negotiating with the Russians on facilities for the production of styrene-butadiene rubber and polypropylene for textile uses.

At the same time, the communist nation's trading organization "Tech-

—*Continued on page 66*

Chemical Exports to Soviets Reported to Be on the Wane

Department of Commerce has flatly given the lie to reports that the American chemical industry is pouring its products hand over fist into the countries of the Soviet bloc.

The denial, immediate and firm, comes in answer to articles in the daily press early last week that spoke of exports shooting up as high as 800 percent after President Kennedy's message on the Berlin crisis.

Not so, says a calm and measured announcement from the Commerce Department. Officials there very emphatically report that despite the growing tenseness over Berlin triggered by Khrushchev's ultimatums in late spring and early summer, export licenses of all goods dropped off sharply in the second quarter—to almost half the value of products licensed during the previous period.

Then why all the commotion? There is no room for any, says Secretary Luther

—*Continued on page 66*

Plastics in Construction: $2 Billion Market Seen in '65

A marriage of plastic foams—which should be a 750-million-pound-a-year business by 1965—and halogenated hydrocarbons could mean a $2 billion plastics market in construction four years hence.

That's the considered opinion of James M. Margolis of Chemical Marketing & Research Company of New York. Mr. Margolis believes that rigid and flexible urethane foams alone could account for 500 million pounds of business in '65.

This leaves 250 million pounds for polyvinyl chloride and polystyrene foams, along with cellular polyethylene, epoxy, phenolic, urea-formaldehyde, cellulosic, silicone and furane foamed plastics.

Where the construction industry beckons to foamed plastics, so does it eagerly desire fire-retardant materials, Mr. Margolis contends. The trend to put as much as possible into a polymer, including plasticizers and stabilizers, is extending to fire-resistant additives.

The battle for future acceptance shapes up this way, he says:

"Development of polymers containing fluorine, chlorine and/or bromine has resulted in a quiet battle raging now among producers of halogenated resins and corresponding products.

"The surviving materials, namely those which have become recognized for use in the large-volume and profitable plastics items, such as foams, will then compete with established resins.

"I believe that the success of halogenated plastic polymers to win markets from non-halogenated materials will determine whether halogen plastics will become a billion-pound-a-year material."

He expects halogenated plastics to

—*Continued on page 66*

Meeting Dates
May Be Found
On Page 35

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, August 25 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.40
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldehyde prices 1c. higher in West.
Acetaldol (see Aldol)
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs. ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
USP, bbls. 225-lb dms. any quantity lb. .90 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .92 - —
Acetic acid, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.35 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., c.l., divd. E 100 lbs. 18.75 - —
tech., dms., c.l., divd. E. 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. E... 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
tanks, divd. E ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, tanks, divd. E ... 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., divd E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret dms., l.c.l., divd E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, divd. E lb. .14 - —
Acetic anhydride prices 1c. higher in West.
Acetoacetanilide, fib dms., c.l., divd lb. .70 - .80
fib. dms., l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .71½- .81
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib dms., c.l., divd lb. 1.25 - 1.35
fib. dms., l.c.l., divd ..... lb. 1.26 - 1.36
Acetoacet-o-toluidide fib dms., c.l., divd lb. .73 - .82
fib. dms., l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .74½- .83
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., divd.. lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, divd. ..... lb. .0[illegible] - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .39 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .35 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, powd., 200-lb. dms., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
100-lb dms., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.22 - —
Acetophenone, cns. dms ..... lb. 42 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .30 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., t.l. (min. 23,000 lbs.), frt. adjusted lb. 1.30 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.40 - —
dms., 100-lb. lots, same basis ... lb. 1.54 - —
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .20 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .25½- .31
Acetylene tetrabromide, 16-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. .53 - —
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, cryst (20, 40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), 250-lb. dms. c.l. pt. of shipt lb. .56¼- —
USP, 10% starch granulation, 12-50 mesh, white, 250-lb. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .56¼- —
(Pink and green granulations 5c. per lb higher.)
Freight equald. shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N.Y., Phila., Midland., Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms. c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld E of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

ACIDS

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls lb .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 36¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .31 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., c.l., t.l., divd lb. .62½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., divd lb. .63½- —
tanks, divd. ..... lb. .40 - —
tech., esterification, tanks, frt alld lb. .38 - —
tech., polymerization, tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Biborate

Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis .... lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., divd..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.00 - 2.10
powd., 30 mesh., fib. dms lb. 2.40 - 2.60
dl-Alanine, dms. 100-lbs or more, f.o.b works lb. 5.25 - —
dms. 1-99 lbs., same basis . lb. 10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib dms., c.l., t.l. divd lb. .99 - —
fib dms., l.c.l., divd ... lb. 1.04 - —

ALCOHOLS

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aletris root, bgs lb 1.50 1.75
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., divd. E. of Rockies lb 2.45 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb 25.80 - 26.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb lots, frt. alld lb 6.50 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. divd..... lb. .32½- —
dms., t.c.l., divd..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, divd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb cbys 5,005 lbs or more, works lb. 1.50 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs works lb. 1.55 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs works. lb. 1.60 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., divd lb. 17½- —
dms., t.c.l., divd..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, divd ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isothiocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a. bots. lb 2.75 3.45
NF, bots. lb 3.00 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. .60 - .70

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	divd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east		
		e.p.	end point	p-	para
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	equald.	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
		exp.	expressed	pf.	proof
approx.	approximately	Ext.	external	phos.	phosphate
artif.	artificial	F.	fahrenheit	photo.	photographic
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	ferment.	fermentation	pkgs.	packages
		f.f.a.	free fatty acid	powd.	powdered
		f.f.c.	free from chlorine	precip.	precipitated
Atl.	Atlantic	fib.	fiber	prod.	producer
Be.	Baume	f.o.b.	free on board	pt.	point
bbls.	barrels	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	pulv.	pulverized
bgs.	bags			purif.	purified
bls.	bales	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
bots.	bottles	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
b.p.	boiling point	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
		i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
b.r.	boiling range			ret.	returnable
bxs.	boxes	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
C.	centigrade	imp.	imported		
cbys.	carboys	incl.	included	s.d.	single distilled
CD	completely denatured	indust.	industrial	S.E.	southeast
		kgs.	kegs	sec.	secondary
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	l-	laevo	secs	seconds
		lacq.	lacquer	s.g.	specific gravity
cks.	casks	lb.	pound	shipt.	shipment
c.l.	carlots	l.c.l.	less carlots	soln.	solution
cns.	cans	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.u.	standard unit
coml.	commercial	liq.	liquid	syn.	synthetic
conc.	concentrated	mfrs.	manufacturers	tanks.	railroad tankcars
CP	chemically pure	m-	meta	tech.	technical
cps.	centipoises	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tert-	tertiary
cryst.	crystalline			t.l.	truckloads
cs	cases	min.	minimum	t.w.	tankwagons
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point	USP	U S Pharmacopoeia
cyls.	cylinders	N-	nitrogen		
d-	dextro	n-	normal	vis.	viscosity
dbl.	double	nat.	natural	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
denat.	denatured	neut	neutral		
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled	NF	National Formulary	W.	west
		NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	whse.	warehouse
dl-	dextro-laevo			w.w	water-white
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

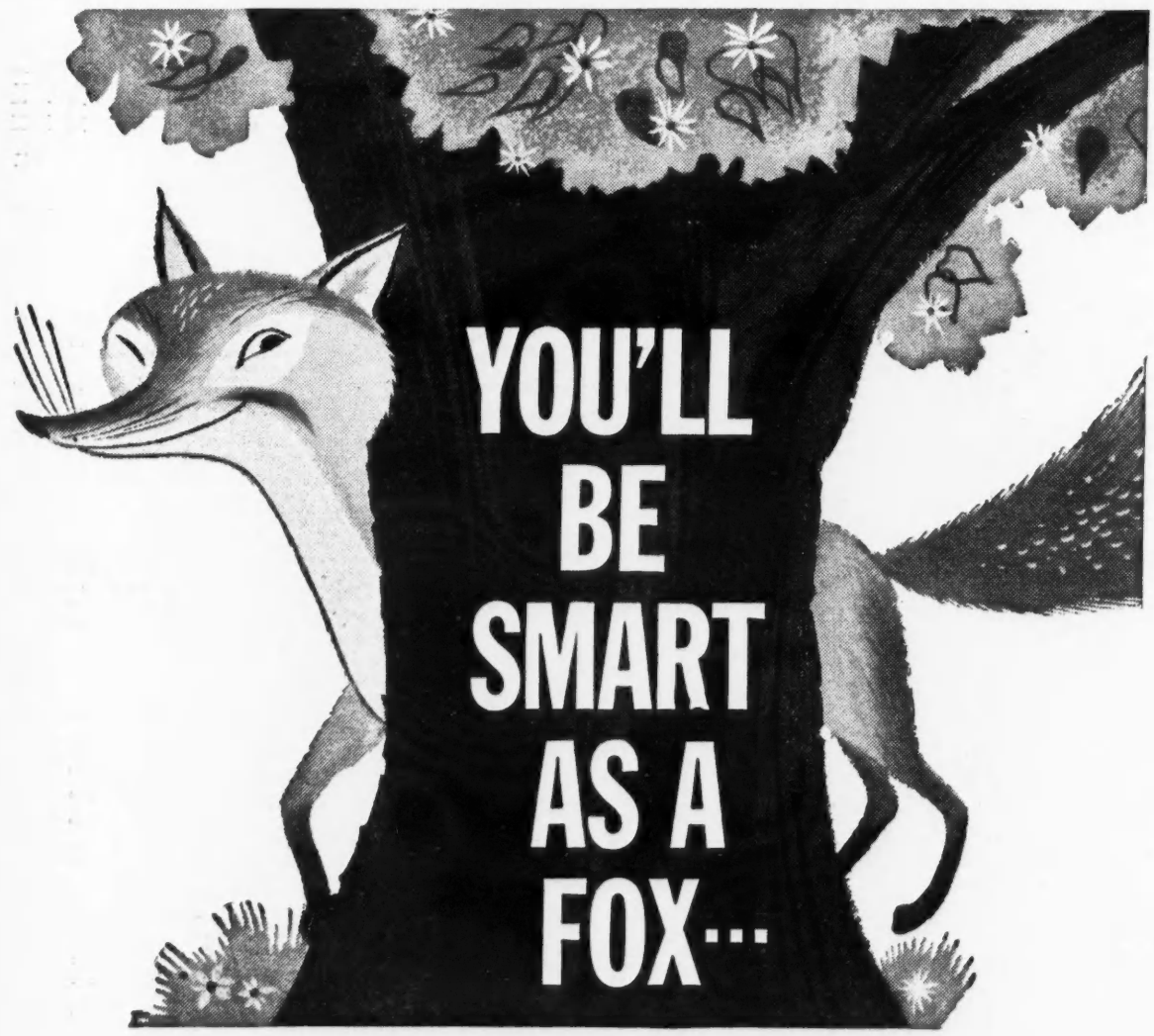
Aloe, Cape, ar. ..... lb. 35 - .40
powd., cs. ..... lb .60 - .70
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .75 - —
powd. kgs. ..... lb. .85 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpinol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum ammonium, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
Powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
Alum potassium, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
Lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
Powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
Alum, potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0535- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .056 - .0650
Aluminum acetate, basic, fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Aluminum chloride coml. anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .26½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 21 00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 21 50 - —
Soln., 32° cbys., c.l., works lb .0495- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb .0570- .0660
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran dms., works lb. .31 - .33
Aluminum fluoride tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .17¼- .1914
bulk, c.l. basis 80% lb. .14¼- —
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c per lb higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11 60 - —
containers extra, l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11 50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0370- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0395- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0495- —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0330- —
Light, bgs., c.l., t.l., works ..... lb. .08 - —
bgs., t.l., to c.l., works ..... lb. .09 - —
bgs., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .10 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
fib dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmagel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
8-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms. works. lb. .19 - —
fib dms. contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd., (see Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99½% + 50-lb ingots, 10,000-lb lots, frt. add lb. .2810- —
50-lb pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld. lb. .26 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .71 - —
Standard grade, dms lb. .68½- —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.13 - —
Standard grade, dms lb. .83 - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb can and 5c to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or more
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms lb. .45 - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 41.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 44.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 8.30
USP, gran., 400-lb. dm., works. lb. .30 - —
USP, powd., dms., works lb. .27 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.35 1.60
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.15 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.15 3.85
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, divd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.03 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lbs. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld.. lb. 1.25 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.25 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies ton. 84.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt equald. E. of Rockies ton. 94.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies ton. 95.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal., gray, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.05
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .68 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, 100-lb. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works. lb. 1.90 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., cl., works ton 325 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 22.86 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 24.11 - —

Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Ammonium bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., dms., c.l. t.l. frt. equald lb. .44 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms., c.l lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, white, tech., fine gran. bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs 6.00 —
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.00 8.45
USP, gran., 250-lb. dm. lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate dibasic, 250-lb. dm f.o.b works lb .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate)
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride)
Ammonium gluconate, tech., 200-lb. dm f.o.b works E lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqeous)
Ammonium iodide, NF, 25-lb. jar, f.o.b. works lb. 4.51 - —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l. frt. alld lb .21½- —
tanks frt alld lb. .19½- —
Ammonium lignin sulfonate, bgs., bgs, l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.25
bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.40 3.65
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55

Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., 400-lb dms., 15,000-lbs works. lb. 1.35 - —
400-lb. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, work lb. 1.36 - —
400-lb dms. works lb. 1.37 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., f.o.b. works ton.64.00 - —
dom., with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va ton.44.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point frt. equald to $3 ton base price ton.64.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., 250-lb dm., f.o.b works E lb. .28½- —
Tech., powd., 200-lb. dm., same basis lb. .28½- —
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l. works ton 193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs.15.27 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs.16.52 -18.52
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms lb. .46 - —
Dibasic, tech., bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .09¼- —

Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12¼- .13¾
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- .27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b works, base price ton.32.00 - —
Purif., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., f.o.b. works lb. .08½- —
Large granular, bulk, c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
Tech., bulk, c.l., t.l., works ton 52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 3.20 - 5.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt equald., 100% basis, ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst. dms. c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .22 .26
Tech, soln., 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycolate, comi., 55-gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb 1.15 - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic, dms lb.17.50 -23.50
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic dms lb 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms.lb 4.20 - 5.60
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms. lb.15.00 -17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.20 - 5.60

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16½
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Syn., exs process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
refd., AFS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½- —
ex pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
Primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l. trt. alld lb. .21¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Tert-synthetic, dms. c.l. frt. alld E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .14½- —
1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb 1.70 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms, c.l., works. lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29 - —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .71 - —
Amyris oil, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Anethol, tech., dms. lb. .80 - .92
USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.05 - —
Angelica root, bls lb. .50 - 1.00
Angelica root oil, bots lb 120.00 -140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb 120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l. t.l., 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms lb. 1.90 - 3.00
Anise seed, Turkish, bgs lb. .24 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .34 - —
Anisic aldehyde, dms lb 1.50 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l. f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .73 - —
Electrical grade, bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb 1.10 —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines. lb. .32½- —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31½- —
Prices of antimony oxide are 2c. higher west of the Rockies.
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .44½- —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .46½- —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb., dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dm., same basis lb. .74½- —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 25-oz. lots oz.35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .55 - .70
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls lb. .27 - .30
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .18 - .20
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins, 100 oz. or more oz. 4.00 - —
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo 5-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.64.80 - —
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 5-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 75 - —
Aromatic petroleum solvents (see Solvent Naphtha, petroleum, aromatic).
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, NF, powd., dms., 300-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07¼
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb. 2.85 - —
Asafetida gum, cns lb. .36 - .40
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .75 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.80.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.41.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 100-kilos. kilo. 5.95 - —
dms., less than 100-kilos kilo. 6.15 - —
Ash, black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.43.00 - —
ex-whse, 5 tons or more, N. Y., N. J ton.89.50 - —
select, brilliant black, 340°-360°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines. ton.46.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.43.00 - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton.20.00 - —



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For Uniform Quality—Steady Supply—Prompt Delivery

★ *Ethyl Alcohol* ★ *Butyl Chloride* ★ *Acetic Acid*
★ *Ethyl Acetate* ★ *Isoamyl Alcohol* ★ *Amyl Acetate*
★ *Butyl Alcohol* ★ *Acetone* ★ *Refined Fusel Oil*
★ *Butyl Acetate* ★ *Acetaldehyde* ★ *Proprietary Solvent*
★ *THERMICE brand of CO_2 (gas, liquid, solid)*

Publicker
INDUSTRIES INC.
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PUBLICKER ALCOHOL & CHEMICAL SALES CORP.
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CHICAGO—RANDOLPH 6-1557-8-9 • ST. LOUIS—PROSPECT 6-6858
NEW ORLEANS—FILMORE 7-1486

Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).			
Atropine, NF, tins	oz.	Nom.	
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots, 10 oz. lots	oz.	5.25	—
Azelaic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.37	—
bgs., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.38	—

B

Bacitracin, sterile, over 500,000,000 units	50,000 units.	.90	—
non-sterile, over 500,000,000 units.	50,000 units.	.65	—
Balm of Gilead buds dried bgs	lb.	1.25	1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs	lb.	1.00	1.10
Barbital, NF 100-lb dms. f.o.b. works	lb	4.50	—
Barbital sodium, NF 100-lb dms	lb	4.75	—
Barium carbonate precip., bgs., c.l., works	ton	111.50	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	ton	126.50	—
Barium chlorate, dms., works	lb.	.32	.41
Barium chloride anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	ton	176.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton	196.00	—
NF, cryst., dms., 400-lbs., works	lb	.23	—
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs		7.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs		8.00	—
Barium chromate bgs frt equald.	lb.	.38	—
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).			
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton	208.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., t.l. frt equald	ton	218.00	—
Barium monohydrate, 93%, bgs., c.l. frt equald 100 lbs.		11.25	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs.		11.75	—
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).			
Barium nitrate bbls, c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
bbls., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald	ton	275.00	—
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt equald	ton	285.00	—
Barium peroxide dms, frt equald.	lb.	.20	—
Barium stearate ctns c.l. frt alld.	lb	.41	—
ctns, l.c.l same basis	lb.	.42	.46
Barium sulfate tech (see Barytes and blanc fixe)			
Barium sulfate, X-ray, 100-lb dm.	lb.	.19	—
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works.	ton	100.00	—
dms., l.c.l., works	ton	110.00	—
Barytes, southern off-color, bgs., mines	ton	30.00	—
95-75%, bgs., mines	ton	30.00	—
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis	ton	60.00	60.25
paper bgs., ex whse New York	ton	84.85	—
Battery acid, chys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs		2.35	—
chys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs		2.65	10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton	7.00	10.00
Bay oil NF Puerto Rican 50-55% cns	lb.	4.00	—
NF, Dominica, 50-55% cns., dms	lb.	3.60	4.50
Bayberry wax, bgs	lb.	.65	.70
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs	lb.	.52	.54
Brazilian, bgs.	lb.	.56	.57
Central American, bgs	lb.	.55	.56
Chilean, bgs.	lb.	.57	Nom.
Refd USP bleached white, bricks 100-lb ctns	lb.	.67	.69
white, slabs, 100-lb ctns	lb.	.66	.68
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns	lb.	.60	.62
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns	lb.	.59	.61
Belladonna leaf bls	lb.	.24	.26
Belladonna root, bls	lb.	.35	.38
Bentonite, dom 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton	14.00	—
Imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse	ton	95.20	—
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse	ton	99.00	—
Imp. Italian, white, low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse	ton	93.40	—
bgs., 1-ton lots ex whse	ton	97.16	—
Benzal chloride chys., works	lb.	.44	—
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms	lb.	.74	—
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l.	lb.	.42	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.44	—
Benzene, pure or nitration, tanks, works:			
Baton Rouge, La.	gal.	.31	—
Bethlehem, Pa.	gal.	.31	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.31	—
Chicago district	gal.	.31	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.31	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.31	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.31	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.31	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.31	—
Mennequa, Colo.	gal.	.31	—
Philadelphia district	gal.	.31	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.31	—
Port Arthur, Tex.	gal.	.31	—
St. Louis, Mo. District	gal.	.31	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.31	—
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.31	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.31	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.31	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.31	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.31	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.31	—
Benzene hexachloride 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).			
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd. gamma-unit.		.0075	—
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit.		.0065	—
Tech., low gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd gamma-unit.		.0075	—
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit.		.0056	—
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.19	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.20	—
AAOT, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.55	—
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	3.40	—
Benzocaine, dms., 100-lbs., frt alld.	lb.	3.23	—
Benzoic acid, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.25	.37
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.29	.41
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21	—
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots	lb.	.48	—
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb lots	lb.	.50	—

BENZOL
Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs.	lb.	.32	—
Benzophenone, dms	lb.	1.35	1.40
Benzotriazole, tech dms. 1,000-lb lots, works	lb.	1.95	—
Benzotrichloride, chys., 1,000-lb lots or more, frt equald.	lb.	.21	—
chys., smaller lots, frt. equald	lb.	.23	—
Benzoyl chloride chys. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.22	—
chys., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.23	—
tanktrucks, dlvd Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb lots, works	lb.	.98	1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.o., cns., dms	lb.	.54	—
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms.	lb.	.54	—
Tech., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.47½	.65
Benzyl benzoate, USP, 40-lb. dms.	lb.	.62	—
Benzyl chloride, tech., dms., c.l., f.o.b. frt. equald	lb.	.23	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—
Benzyl cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.80	4.00
N-Benzyl-N,N-dimethylamine, 50 dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.25	—
12-49 dms. same basis	lb.	1.35	—
1-11 dms., same basis	lb	1.90	—
Benzyl formate, cns.	lb.	1.70	1.85
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns	lb	8.20	8.30
Benzyl propionate, bots	lb.	1.30	1.35
Benzyl salicylate bots	lb.	1.50	1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots	lb.	1.65	1.75
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride).			
Berberine bisulfate cns	lb	56.50	—
Berberine hydrochloride, bots	lb	56.50	—
Bergamot oil nat. NF Italian cns.	lb	11.00	12.00
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).			
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)			
Betamethylnaphthalene (see Methyl-naphthalene)			
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)			
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthol-amine)			
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxy-naphthoic acid).			
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenyl-ethylamine)			
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride tech.)			
Biotin cryst bots	gram	10.00	—
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl)			
Birchtar oil crude cns	lb	1.50	1.90
Rectified, cns.	lb	1.75	2.00

Bismuth chloride, jars	lb.	5.11	—
Bismuth hydroxide, dms	lb.	4.60	4.65
Bismuth metal bxs., ton lots	lb.	2.25	—
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., 200-lb. dm.	lb.	2.25	—
Bismuth oxychloride, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works	lb.	4.92	—
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b., works	lb.	3.70	—
Bismuth subgallate NF 200-lb. dm. f.o.b. works	lb	3.98	—
Bismuth subiodide fib dms	lb	5.37	—
Bismuth subnitrate NF, 200-lb dm., f.o.b., works	lb.	3.10	—
Bismuth subsalicylate USP, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works	lb.	4.15	—
Bismuth trioxide 100-lb. dms., f.o.b works	lb.	4.40	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars	lb.	4.22	—
Bisphenol-A bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt. 70,000-lbs or more, frt. alld	lb.	.30½	—
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000-lbs., same basis	lb.	.31	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32½	—
Blackberry root bark bls	lb.	.50	.55

BLACK PIGMENTS
Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene black may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works	ton	160.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton	170.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse	ton	215.00	—
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs., New York unit-ton		5.50	—
Bloodroot, bls.	lb.	.80	.85

BLUE PIGMENTS
Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)			
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)			
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms	lb	2.05	—
Peruvian, dms.	lb	1.85	—
BON acid maroons pure, bbls	lb	1.75	—
Resinated, bbls	lb	1.50	—
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E	ton	100.00	—
Bone black, dms, c.l. frt. alld	lb	.1750	.2225
l.c.l., works	lb	1950	.2425
Pacific coast bone black prices 3¼c. per lb higher			
Bone phosphate defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).			
Bone phosphate, precip (see Calcium phosphate tribasic)			
Borax, tech. anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l. works	ton	92.00	—
bgs. ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago	100 lbs.	7.67	—

Seems like every time we introduce our family of aralkyl (benzyl) amines, we have to add on another name or two. Biggest reason for this is that we often create new amines where existing ones cannot solve the problem. Never can tell... maybe one of them (listed below) can solve a sticky problem for you. We'd like to try. Write to us and describe the job that needs doing.

N-Benzyl-N-Methylamine
N, N-Dibenzyl-N-Methylamine
N-Benzylamine
N, N-Dibenzylamine
N-Benzyl-N, N-Dimethylamine
N-Benzyl-N, N, N-Trimethyl Ammonium Methoxide (40% in Methanol)
N, N-Dibenzyl-N, N-Dimethyl Ammonium Chloride
N-Benzyl-N-Methyl Ethanolamine
N-Benzyl Ethanolamine
N-Benzyl Diethanolamine
N, N-Dibenzyl Ethanolamine
N-Benzyl Isopropylamine
N-Methyl Formanilide
N-Benzyl Aniline
β-Phenylethylamine
N-Benzyl-N, N, N-Trimethyl Ammonium Hydroxide (40% in Methanol)

Miles Chemical Company
DIVISION OF MILES LABORATORIES, INC.
ELKHART, INDIANA COngress 4-3111

Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 2.91 -16.91
bulk c.l. works ton.83.00 - —
Tech., gran., decanydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.31 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis 100 lbs. 6.56 - 8.56
bulk c.l. works ton.43.50 - —
Tech., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.64.50 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.12 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 7.37 - 9.37
bulk, c.l., works ton.58.00 - —
USP powd. bgs. c.l., works. ton.54.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 7.82 - 9.82

Bordeaux powder tribasic bgs. c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Boric acid tech. anhyd. 99.9% bgs., c.l., works ton.335.00 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.21.27 - —
Tech. anhyd., 99% bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.22.52 -24.52
cryst. 99.9% bgs. c.l. works. ton.163.50 - —
Tech., cryst., 99.9%, bgs., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago 100 lbs.11.67 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.12.92 -14.92
dms. c.l., works ton.188.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago 100 lbs.13.17 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.14.42 - —
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.112.00 - —
bgs. ton lots ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.78 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis 100 lbs.10.03 -12.03
dms. c.l. works ton.137.00 - —
dms. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.10.29 - —
dms. smaller lots same basis 100 lbs.11.54 - —
bulk c.l. works ton.106.00 - —
powd., bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis 100 lbs.10.45 -12.45
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago 100 lbs.10.71 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.11.96 - —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.

Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride CP 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb 1.25 - —
100-lb cyls. works lb 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls., t.l., works lb. 70 - —
cyls., t.l. works lb. 70 - —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid bbls lb 1.53 - —
Bromine purd. in c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb .32 - —
cs. l.c.l. same basis lb .34 - .38
ref. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ref. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .31 .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ —
Bromochloromethane dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 5-gal. cby., frt. equald lb 1.98 - —
Bromstyrol, nuts lb 2.25 5.35
Brucine, cns. oz. 1.10 - —
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns. oz. .85 - —
Buchu leaves, bbls lb. .60 - .65

BROWN PIGMENTS

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example prices on Brown. Iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown

Butadiene, retd cyls. c.l., refy cyls., l.c.l., refy tanks, dlvd lb .21 —
lb .22 —
lb .12¾ —
Butene-1 tanks works lb .0625 —
Butene-2 tanks works lb .0570 —
n-Butyl acetate ferment. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .18½ —
tanks, same basis lb .14½ —
Syn., dms., c.l., dvld. E lb .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .18½ —
tanks, same basis lb .14½ —
Sec-Butyl acetate, syn. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .14¾ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .16¼ —
tanks, same basis lb .12¼ —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms. c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb .37½ —
lb .39½ —
tanks, same basis lb .35 —
n-Butyl alcohol ferment. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .18 —
dms., c.l. frt alld lb .19½ —
tanks, frt alld lb .15½ —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb .19½ —
tanks, frt. alld lb .15½ —
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .15 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .16½ —
tanks dlvd lb .12½ —
Tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., dlvd. E lb .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .17½ —
tanks, same basis lb .13½ —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride dms. c.l., works lb .37½ —
dms., l.c.l. works lb .38¾ —
n-Butyl ether dms., c.l., works lb .35¼ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .36 —
tanks, works lb .33¼ —
Butyl lactate dms. c.l. frt. alld E. Rockies lb .42½ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .43½ —
tanks, same basis lb .40 —
Butyl laurate dms. works lb .37½ —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb .55 —
dms. l.c.l. works lb .55½ —
Butyl oleate retd. dms., l.c.l., works lb .32 —
Butyl phenylacetate dms works lb 4.50 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, CP, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E., l.c.l. cs. lb .27¼ —
tech., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25¾ —
Butylamine (see Mono- Di- and Tri-butylamine)

tert-Butylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .47½ - —
te., t.l., same basis lb. .45 - —
Butylated hydroxyanisole, food grade, dms., dlvd. lb. 4.75 - —
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol).
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
1,3-Butylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .25½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½ - —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).
Butyrolactone, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lbs. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
n-Butyronitrile, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .56½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .57½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .54 - —

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt alld E of Rockies lb 5.55 - —
Light shade, bbls same basis lb 4.65 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 5.30 - —
Medium, light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls same basis lb 4.30 - —
Yellow, all shades, bbls, frt alld E. of Rockies lb. 3.02 - —
Cadmium chloride 400-lb dms., f.o.b. shipping point lb. 1.56½ - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb fib dms lb 6.75 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, ton lots, cs. dlvd lb. 1.60 - —
Cadmium nitrate, purif cryst. 400-lb. dms., less than 5,000 lbs. f.o.b shipping point. lb. .94 - —
400-lb. dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .90 - —
Cadmium mercury lithopone orange, deep shade bbls frt alld E. of Rockies lb. 1.73 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls same Basis lb. 2.03 - —
Red, light shade bbls, same basis lb. 1.80 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls same basis lb. 1.55 - —
Red, medium light shade, bbls same basis lb. 1.88 - —
Red, maroon shade, bbls same basis lb. 2.11 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone orange, bbls., frt alld E. of Rockies lb. 2.34 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.66 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade bbls. same basis lb. 1.86 - —
Red, dark shade bbls, same basis lb. 2.64 - —
Red, light shade, bbls, same basis lb. 1.96 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls same basis lb. 2.31 - —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls same basis lb. 2.08 - —
Cadmium-selenide, lithopone, yellow, all shades bbls frt alld E. of Rockies lb. 1.27 - —
Caffeine NF citrated, dms. 100-lb lots or more, frt lb 2.70 - —
USP, syn., cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. alld lb. 2.25 - —
hydrous, powd., 150-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 2.25 - —
USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., powd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. alld lb. 2.40 - —
Cajuput oil, native cns. lb 1.75 2.00
Redist. USP cns lb 1.90 2.10
Calamine USP dms. lb .34 —
Calamus oil bots lb 12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst. 10-kilo or more lots, works gram .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots gram .55 - —
Calciferol in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate fib dms 100 lbs. or more frt adjusted lb 3.10 - —
Calcium bromide NF bars 100 lbs. or more lb 1.10 - —
Calcium carbide standard generator size, 600-lb dms. c.l., dlvd ton.149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works ton.10.50 - —
Chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd. ½ to 10 microns, bgs. c.l. works ton.30.00 —
10 to 20 microns bgs. c.l. works ton.17.00 -18.00
Precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 -38.50
bgs. l.c.l. works ton 45.00 53.50
medium bgs. c.l. works ton 39.00 —
bgs. l.c.l. works ton 48.00 -53.00
Surface treated, bgs., c.l., works. ton.42.00 -44.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.57.00 59.00
ultrafine bgs. c.l. works ton.117.50 167.50
bgs. l.c.l. works ton.137.50 187.50
Calcium chloride, cone, flake or pellet, 94-97% paper bgs., c.l. works, frt equald ton.39.36 - —
Flake, 77-80% paper bgs., c.l., works frt equald ton.32.00 - —
Liquor, 40% tanks frt equald ton.12.50 - —
Calcium chloride, powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, f.t. equald ton.38.00 - —
Purif., gran. dms lb .27 —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.39.50 - —
dms l.c.l. works frt equald. ton.36.00 -73.00
USP gran. dms lb .32 —
Calcium chromate, bgs. dlvd lb .37 —
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb dms lb. 1.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, USP, AA grade, 100-lb. dm. ton lb. 73½ - —
USP powd. 100-lb dm. ton lb. 68½ - —
Calcium hydride, lump dms. works. lb 2.20 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, gran. 45-lb cs. dlvd E. of Rockies cs.27.50 - —
100-lb. dms., same basis dm 39.50 - —
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, 25-lb. jars, works. lb. 4.27 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., f.o.b. works lb. .43 - .46
Calcium mandelate, USP, 150-lb. dm., works lb. 3.25 - —
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt equald lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantethenate, USP, 1 kilo or more kilo.20.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenosulfonate, dms. lb. 1.24 1.25
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, dihydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., Bonnie, Fla., frt. equald ton.81.00 - —
bgs. c.l., t.l., f.o.b. Texas City works ton 75.50 - —
Feed grade, 21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.97.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald ton.107.65 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bgs., c.l., prices.
Monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs. l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.10.00 - —
Calcium propionate, any quantity, dms., dlvd E. of Rockies. lb. .34½ —
Prices W. of Rockies 3c. per lb more.
Calcium phytate, bgs., 50 lbs. or more, f.o.b. warehouse N.Y. lb. .39 - —
Calcium resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .45 - —
Calcium silicate hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ —
Calcium silicate paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calomel, NF, mild, powd., dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 4.32 - —
NF, mild, precip., dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b works lb. 5.67 - —
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l. same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., bgs lb. 3.63 3.70
Camphor, syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more, lb. .45 - —
USP, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .57 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. .50 - —
ctns., 500-lb. lots lb. .51 - —
ctns., smaller lots lb. .52 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .35 - .55
White, dms. lb. .26 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. lb. 5.00 6.50
Rectified, cns. lb. 7.25 -10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb. .57 - .58
Refd., pure, bgs lb. .62 - .63
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh 8c higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 1.00 - —
powd., bgs. lb 1.15 - —
Russian, bgs. lb 2.00 2.15
powd., bgs. lb 2.15 2.30
Caprie acid, dms lb. .27¼ - .29¾
tanks lb. .24¾ - —
Caprolactam, monomer, flake, bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. frt. equald. lb. .49 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
molten, tanks, same basis lb. .46 - .462
Caprylic alcohol 85% dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .16½ - —
Sec. 92-99% dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .22 - —
dms. l.c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .23 - —
tanks, f.o.b. works lb. .19½ - —
Caprylic acid, dms lb. .27¼ - .29¾
tanks lb. .24¾ - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.00 - —
NF, from African pepper, dms. lb 4.50 - —
Caraway oil, NF, dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs. lb .16 —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .16¼ - —
Carbazole 97%, bbls, ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .08 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .16¼ - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾ - —
ctns, l.c.l., whse lb. .13½ - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .07½ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .14½ - —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¼ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .13 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¾ - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .12½ - —
pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .87 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .22½ - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E ton.60.00 -115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs. or more, dlvd Metropolitan areas, E ton.55.00 - —
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton 85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .071 - —
55-gal. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .086 - .091
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .131 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, f.o.b. works lb. .0450 - —
Carbon tetrachloride CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾ - —
dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¼ - —
Tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾ - —
dms. l.c.l. t.l.l. frt. alld lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .10¾ - .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
dms. smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots lb.40.00 -43.00

Cardamom seed, bleached "A" lb. 3.30 - —
Bleached "B" lb. 3.10 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs. lb. 2.60 - —
Guatemala, cs. lb. 2.60 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 1.95 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb.16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd. lb.16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. .66 - Nom.
North Country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .73 Nom.
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .77 - .79
North Country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, ton lots lb. .61 - .63
North Country, No. 3, Parnahyba, crude, ton lots lb. .64 - .65
No. 3, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots. lb. .68 - .70
No. 1, Ceara, yellow, bgs., ton lots. lb. .90 - .92
Parnahyba, yellow, bgs., ton lots. lb. .92 - .94
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh 8c. per lb. higher.
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram .20½ - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 A units per lb. dms., works million units .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units. .144 - —
b-Carotene, in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension 400,000 A units per gram cns kilo.57.60 - —
b-Carotene, liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram cns kilo.72.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.240.00 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.00 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .32 - —
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., inedible, acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock Eastern seaports lb. .18¾ - .19¼
Australian, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21¼ - —
New Zealand, same basis lb. .24 - .25
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N.J lb. .24 - —
dms. ton lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
t.w., same basis lb. .22½ - —
Cassella acid, dms. frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.44 1.75
Cassia oil, redist., USP, cns. lb. 6.50 - 8.00
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls. lb. .28½ - —
"B," bls. lb. .27½ - —
"C," bls. lb. .25½ - —
Korintje "A," bls. lb. .27½ - —
"B," bls. lb. .26½ - —
"C," bls. lb. .25¼ - —
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l., lb. .2550 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2650 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2700 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850 - —
tanks lb. .2500 - —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2500 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2650 - —
tanks lb. .2360 - —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l. lb. .2475 - —
bgs., ton lots lb. .2875 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .3075 - —
raw, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2260 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2360 - —
tanks lb. .2000 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2125 - —
dms., c.l. lb. .2225 - —
tanks lb. .1925 - —
refd., deod., dms., c.l. lb. .2650 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750 - —
tanks lb. .2450 - —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2250 - —
dms., l.c.l lb. .2450 - —
tanks lb. .2150 - —
Imported, No. 1, Braz., tanks, New York lb. .17½ - —
No. 3, tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms. works lb. .19 - .19¾
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .41¼ - .43¾
lb. .33¾ - .34¾
Split, dms.
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
Castoreum nat., cns. lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns. lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb 2.17½ - —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. Nominal.
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII cns., dms. lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - —
Celery seed oil lb.12.00 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .26 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., t.l., dlvd E lb. .36 - .51
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd, E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd, E lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd, E. lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd, E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more works frt alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .57 - —
bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. E lb. .59 - —
(Cellulose gum prices 1c. per lb. higher in west.)
Cerium hydrate 74% CeO, fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77% CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. 1.85 - 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb 2.15 - —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, fib cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb. .41½ - —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Extra, cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb. .48½ - —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .46 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, lb. .93 - 1.10
Roman, cs. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Chamomile oil, blue, Hungarian bots lb 350.00 - —

Why The Enzymes You Use Should Be Pharmaceutical Enzymes

Because the specificity you try to build into your products necessarily starts with the bulk materials you buy, it is unreasonable to expect satisfactory developments for these products if the enzymes you purchase were developed for some industry foreign to your own. You must make certain that the "advantages" of the enzymes you use are indeed *pharmaceutical* advantages.

Here is how you can do it:

Buy Enzymes by the Unit

Units of activity of the enzymes you buy are one of the few real gauges of dollar value. Keep in mind, though, that units *can* be deceptive. You should rely on the expert opinion of your own chemists to tell you if the unit assay of your supplier is based on sound biochemical kinetics. A good test that *you can apply yourself* is to find out which was developed first: the enzyme or the assay. If the answer is "enzyme," be careful, for assays can be designed to magnify the merits of any enzyme already on the shelf, no matter what its real usefulness may be. If the answer is "assay," however, the assay is probably unbiased, as it first had to be used to choose and perfect the enzyme you are now looking at.

Make Sure the Unit is Active Where You Want It

Elementary physiology is sometimes forgotten when claims are made for enzymes. Be careful, therefore, that the pH optima of the enzymes you use fall within the proper physiological ranges. (A bit of inquiry here will reveal the comparative merits of plant, animal, bacterial and fungal enzymes.) Check temperatures and stabilities. It is known that some enzymes will give excellent results even under non-optimum conditions if they degrade slowly enough.

Don't Pay for What You Don't Want

If you want a particular kind of enzymic activity, you should not pay a premium for extraneous activity of a different type that "rides along" in the unstandardized portion of the enzyme preparation. *Pay only for standardized units active on the substrate that concerns you.*

Consider, too, another disadvantage hidden in some enzymes: unwanted bulk. It may not cost you more when you buy it, but it certainly costs you more when you process it. In mixing, filling or tableting, and packaging costs, in lowered utility and consumer appeal, every gram of inactive material costs you money.

Finally, determine that the technical assistance your supplier offers is useful in *pharmaceutical* problems.

Dollar for dollar—by all pharmaceutically meaningful criteria—MYLASE® 100, PROLASE® 300, and CELLASE™ 1000 offer you the best in standardized amylolytic, proteolytic, and cellulolytic activity.

For an indication of what Wallerstein enzymes will do for you, contact Gerry Gray. (For introductory data on digestive enzymes, send for bulletin 701.)

WALLERSTEIN COMPANY

Division of Baxter Laboratories, Inc.

Staten Island 3, N.Y. • GIbraltar 2-6400

Charcoal—Defluorinated Phosphate

Charcoal, activated NF, fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
fib, dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .35 - .35½
fib, dms., smaller lots, works lb. .36 - .59
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton 80.00 - —
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton 108.00 - —
20-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton 90.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs. c.l. same basis ton 86.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Chicago acid, paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech., 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb lots lb 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb lots or less lb 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms., t.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb .66 - —
clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .69 - —
dms., t.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40%., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .16 - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ -
dms., t.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½ - —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., t.c.l. works lb. .61 - —
125 cps. ctns. c.l., works lb. .70 - —
300 cps. ctns., c.l., works lb. .80 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area, same basis lb. .12½ - .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald, same basis 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.85
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, purif., dms., c.l lb. .23½ - .25½
dms. l.c.l. lb. .24½ - —
Tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms. t.c.l., frt equald lb. .20 - —
3-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb 1.03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb 1.38 - —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb 1.05 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.c.l., works lb 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib, dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib, dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib, dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib, dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals. dlvd. lb. .25 - —
3-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms. frt. alld lb. .75 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .25 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., cyls., 180 lbs., frt alld lb 1.07 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465 -
dms., t.c.l. frt. equald lb. .0515 -
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415 -
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb higher
o-Chlorotoluene, tech., dms., t.l., works lb. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Choline bitartrate, 100-lb. dms., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Choline chloride, 100-lb dms., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Choline dihydrogen citrate, 100-lb. dms. frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome green C.P. dark, light, medium blue content, 1-15%, bbls. dlvd E of Rockies. lb. .43 - —
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis, lb. .44 - —
blue content, 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
reduced color 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .20 - —
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, dms., 500-2,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .10 - —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib, dms. c.l. frt alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .44½ - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .45¼ - —
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb .25 - —
NF, yellow broken, bgs lb .35 - .40
Cinnamic acid, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Cinnamic aldehyde dms. lb. .80 - 1.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .55 - —
Ceylon, No. "0000," bgs. lb. .64 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb. 55.00 - 74.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb 1.60 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb 8.50 - 13.50
Citral, CP, bots lb. 4.65 - 5.55
Extra, bots lb. 5.00 - 7.25
Syn., dms. lb. 6.10 - 6.65
Citric acid USP anmyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½ - .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½ - .31
USP, hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½ - .28½
bgs. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. per lb. higher.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms. lb. 1.05 - —
Java-type, dms. lb. .90 - 1.00
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb 1.90 - 2.50
Synthetic, dms. lb. 1.70 - —
Civet, artif., bots oz. 13.75 - 15.00
Nat. bots oz. 8.50 - 15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 17.50 - 21.50
crushed shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton 8.00 - 11.25
imp. airfloated bgs., c.l., Atl. port net-ton. 43.00 - 47.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton. 31.50 - 37.50
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 11.00 - 17.00
Georgia, bgs., t.c.l., works. ton. 13.50 - 22.50
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex-dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton. 23.00 - 35.00
white, powd., bgs. c.l. ex dock net-ton. 50.00 -
bgs., t.c.l. ex whse net-ton. 60.00 - 70.00
Cleaner's naphtha, petroleum, 105°F Flash, tankcars New Jersey and New York gal. 18 -
Group 3 gal. .12¾ - —
Houston, Texas gal. .145 -
140°F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey or New York gal. .205 - —
Group 3 gal. .154 - —
Houston Texas gal. .17 - —
Cleve's acid tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt alld lb 1.05 - —
1.6 tech. solid dms frt. alld lb 77 - —
1.7 tech., dms. frt. alld. lb. 2.42 - —
Clove bud oil, USP dms. lb. 2.65 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .38 - .38½
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .39 - .42
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.10 - —
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis bgs., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - .46
65% low or medium vis., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - 1.00
CMC, purif, high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are ½c. per lb. higher and are on a dlvd. basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale tor soln., tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., ex whse gal. .39 - —
tanks works gal. 20½ - —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, Works ton. 42.00 - —
Carbon, bulk works ton. 42.00 - —
Indust., bulk, works ton. 44.00 - —
Core bulk works ton. 40.50 - —
Fiber, bulk works ton. 48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type I tanks, works ton. 41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.6% Co. dms., dlvd lb 1.04 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb bbls. dlvd E of Rockies lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies
Cobalt blue imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .93 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.97 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms lb. .71½ -
Liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .57½ -
Cobalt metal, 99% dms., f.o.b carrier lb. 1.50 - —
Cobalt naphthenate liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¾ - —
Cobalt nitrate 20.1% Co. bbls. dlvd. lb. .75 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½ 73½% Co., kgs., dlvd E of Mississippi R. lb 1.15 - —
70-71% Co kgs. same basis lb 1.12 - —
Cobalt oxide prices W of Mississippi R. 3c. per pound higher
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd lb 1.35 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused 3% Co. dms lb. .38½ -
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .64 - —
Monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb 1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate 6% Co., dms. dlvd lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP cns., 100-oz. lots, f.o.b works oz. 17.50 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots f.o.b. works oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .55 - .56
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York, lb. .12⅜ - —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .11½ - —
Refd., deodorized, dms., N.Y. lb. .19 - .20
Coconut oils, acid, dist. dms., lb. .21½ - .24
tanks lb. .19 - —
double dist. (stripped), dms. lb. .22½ - .25
tanks lb. .20 - —
Cod oil, dms., spot lb. .08½ - .08¾
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.40 - 1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .25
Blue, bls lb. .20 - .25
Colchicine, USP, bots. 27.50 - 29.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .35 - .45
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .85 - .90
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½ - —
USP flexible dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls. lb. .75 - —
Colombo root, bls lb. .16 - .18
Condurango bark, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Congo copal gum, No 1, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
No. 2, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
No. 3, bgs. lb. .22 - .25
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .85 - .95
Copaiba oil, cns lb. 1.35 - 2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
bbls., t.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, dark dense, c.l., works lb. .3545 -
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .3695 - —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .44½ - .45
cryst., dihydrate, dms., works, lb. .30¾ - .31¼
cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .38¾ - .39¼
cuprous, dms., works lb. .3995 - .4295
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb lots or more lb. .609 -
dms., 1,000-lb lots or more lb. .619 -
dms., smaller lots lb. .639 - .65
Copper gluconate, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate dry, dms. c.l., frt. E. of Miss lb. .52½ -
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley, basis lb. .31 - —
Copper naphthenate liq., 8% Cu, dms. frt alld lb. .26½ -
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .30¾ - .32¾
Copper oleate, solid, 8% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide black bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .47 - —
red., 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000 lbs. lots lb. .47½ -
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .45½ -
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 -
10% active quinolinolate dms lb. 1.14 - 1.15
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1885 -
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 12.50 -
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - 15.50
Monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 23.35 -
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 24.10 -
Tribasic, distributors, 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 28.60 -
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 30.10 -
Copper undecylenate dms lb 2.75 -
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 162.50 -
Pac. ports, c.i.f ton. 157.50 -
Coriander oil, USP, bots lb. 6.25 -
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .19 -
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .14 -
Yugoslavian bgs lb. .08½ -
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .17 -
Foots, (soapstock acid 95%) tanks, New York lb. .06¼ -
Refd., salad, dms lb. .2272 - .23
tanks lb. .2072 -
Corn oil, acid, drums, lb. .16 - .18½
tanks lb. .13½ -
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min., 100 lbs. 7.30 -
paper bgs. t.c.l 100 lbs. 7.45 -
Corn syrup, 43° Be., tanks, dlvd. N.Y. 100 lbs. 6.30 -
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 7.23 -
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, bots., kilo or more gram. .85 - .90
Costus oil, bots oz. 6.00 -
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis ton. 65.00 Nom.
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South. East lb. 13¾ - Nom.
tanks, Valley lb. 13¾ -
tanks, Tex., Waco lb. 13¼ -
Foots (soapstock, acid 95%), New York, tanks lb. .04½ -
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .19½ - .19⅝
tanks lb. .17½ -
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .16 - .18½
tanks lb. .13½ -
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.20 - 3.30
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate NF, bots. cbys., lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
Crude, soln 80%, tanks, works, gal. .226 -
Refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .50 -
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .62 -
tanks, same basis gal. .36 -
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per gallon for coaltar.
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms., f.o.b. works, dlvd. in Metropolitan area lb. 1.72 - 1.77
Hardwood, NF, cbys., dms., same basis lb. 1.42 - 1.47
Pinewood, dms., incl. c.l., works. lb. .0611 -
dms. incl., t.c.l., works lb. .0684 -
dms. incl., t.c.l. ex whse, New York lb. .0795 -
tanks, works lb. .0511 -
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½ -
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ -
tanks, same basis lb. .145 -
USP, 50% 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., same lb. .18 -
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis. lb. .19 -
tanks, same basis lb. .16 -
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 -
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .61 -
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 -
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 -
tanks, same basis lb. .16 -
2.97% 2°C, dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .22 -
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .23 -
tanks same basis lb. .20 -
o-Cresol 30.5°C. m.p and over, ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 -
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .18 -
tanks, same basis lb. .15 -
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½ -
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ -
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ -
29°-29.9°C, m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 -
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 -
tanks, same basis lb. .14 -
25°-28°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 -
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 -
tanks, same basis lb. .13 -
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., f.o.b., frt. alld. lb. .50 -
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .52 -
tanks, same basis lb. .45 -
2,3-Cresotic acid dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 -
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 -
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald gal. 1.35 -
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 -
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 -
metapara content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 -
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 -
tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 -
Imp., metapara content 25% or less, f.o.b works, frt. equald to competitive points, c.l. gal. 1.15 -
l.c.l., f.o.b., works gal. 1.20 -
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 -
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., t.c.l, works lb. .25 - —
Crotonic acid, 200-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 -
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 -
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 -
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 -
Cubeb oil, cns lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 -
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .14 -
tanks, works lb. .11 -
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .18 -
Turkish, bgs. lb. .18 -
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns lb. 15.50 - 17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 57.00 -
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.85 -
Cyanamide, indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 75.00 -
bgs., t.c.l., works ton. 96.00 -
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton. 120.00 -
dms. t.c.l., works ton. 140.00 -
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. 1.02 -
dms. t.c.l. same basis gal. 1.10 -
dms., c.l., dlvd. W of Rockies gal. .77 -
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .85 -
tanks, works gal. .55 -
98% tech. 40-dm. lots or more, f.o.b works gal. .56 -
5-39 dms. same basis gal. .60 -
tanks, same basis gal. .36 -
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .30½ -
dms., t.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .31½ -
tanks, works, same basis lb. .28 -
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½ -
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .34½ -
tanks, works lb. .31 -
Cyclohexylamine, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .49 -
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .50 -
tanks, works lb. .47 -
Cypress oil, bots. lb 5.30 -
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., t.l., works lb. 21 -
bgs. t.t.l., works lb 22 -
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs. lb. 1.30 -
Powd., cs. lb. 1.45 -

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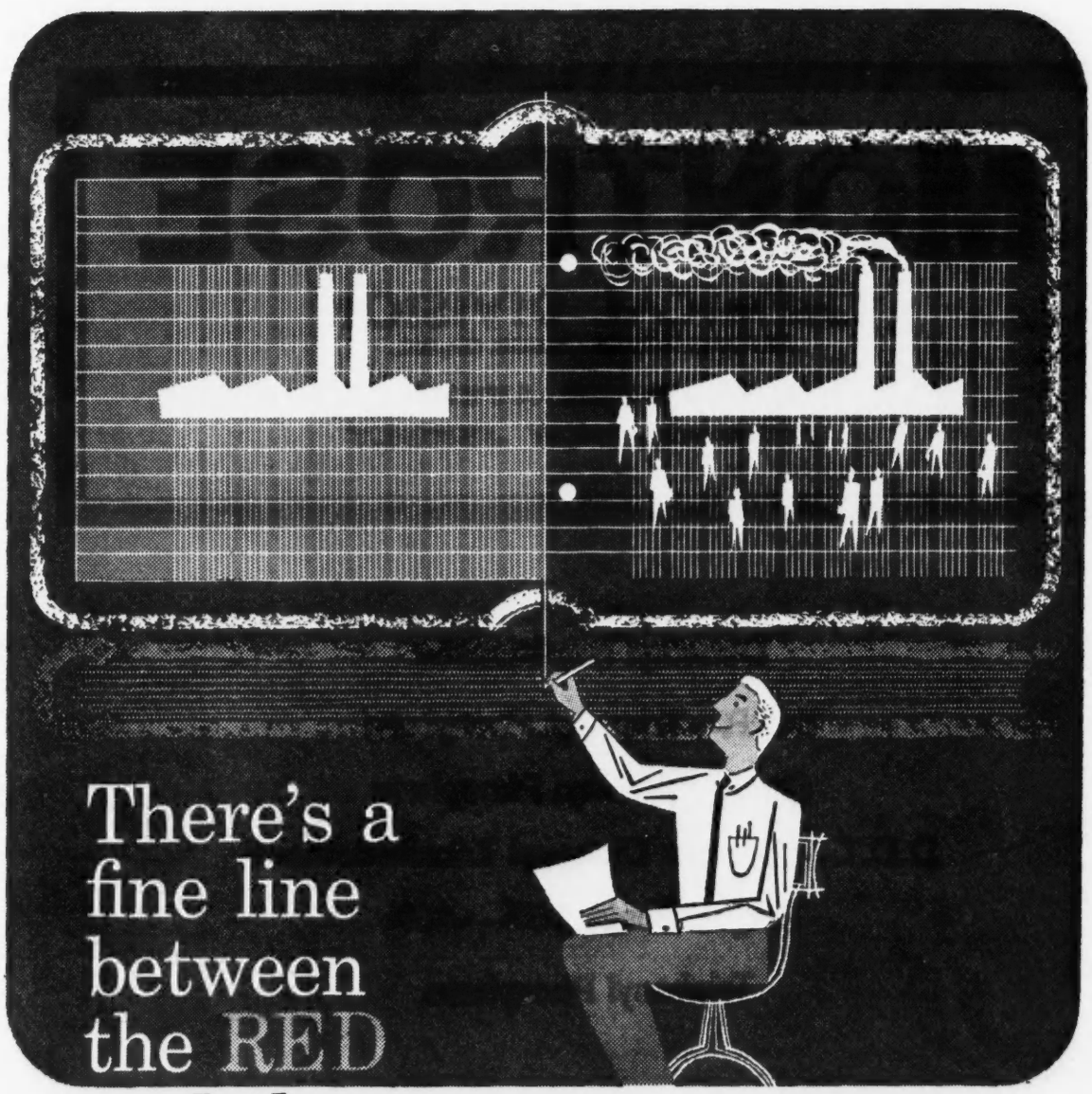
2,4-D, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs. dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms. c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum Batavia, A/E, cs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs lb. .15½ - .16
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .10 - .11
black, bold, bgs lb. .16 - .18
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .13 - .14½
unscraped, bgs lb. .13 - .14½
East India, pale, chips, bgs lb. .16 - 18
pale, nubs, bgs. lb. .20¾ - .24
Siam, cs. lb. .31½ - .34
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .38 - .44
No 2, bgs. lb. .29 - .32
dust, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
No. 3, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 -
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .23 -
fib, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .22 -
fib, dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .25 -
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
DDVP (see Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate).
i-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .41½ -
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½ - .44½
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .37½ -
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½ -
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 -
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18 -
Perfume grade, bots. lb. 1.00 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see i-Decanol)
Deertongue leaves, bls. lb. .50 - .60
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 14% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., Tupelo, Miss ton. 52.00 -
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., Plant City, Fla ton. 61.25 -
paper bags, c.l., works, Wales, Tenn ton. 66.00 -
19% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works, Houston, Tex ton. 69.35 -
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.

Degras, common (15-17% free fatty acid), 400-lb. dms. lb. .12 • .14
Neutral (over 2% free fatty acid), 400-lb. dms. lb. 13 • —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl CD-18, CD-19, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .69½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....gal. .74½ • .80½
tanks, dlvd., same basis....gal. .53½ • —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .72 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .77 • .83
tanks, same basis .....gal. .50 • —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd E. of Rockies gal. .70½ • —
dms., l.c.l. same basis gal. .75½ • .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ • —
SD2B, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis....gal. .74 • .80
tanks, same basis .....gal. .53 • —
SD3A, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 • —
dms. l.c.l same basis...gal. .73 • .79
tanks, same basis.....gal. .52 • —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .70½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..gal. .75½ • .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ • —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 • —
dms., l.c.l. same basis..gal. .76 • .82
tanks, same basis .....gal. .55 • —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .69½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis...gal. .74½ • .80½
tanks, same basis .....gal. .53½ • —
SD30, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis....gal. .73 • .79
tanks, same basis ....gal. .52 • —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .71 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..gal. .76 • .82
tanks, same basis .....gal. .55 • —
SD-40, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. .70½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .gal. .75½ • .81½
tanks, same basis .....gal. .54½ • —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb..15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 6.60 • —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.39 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l.....100 lbs. 9.54 • —
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.23 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l .... 100 lbs. 9.38 • —
indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.13 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l.....100 lbs. 9.28 • —
white paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 8.97 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l.....100 lbs. 9.12 • —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs higher
Dextrose, anhyd., comi., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.65 • —
bgs. l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.80 • —
Anhyd., special, aluminum foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms 100 lbs.14.70 • —
100-lb. dms. .....160 lbs.15.20 • —
Hydrated, comi., bgs., c.l. ex ex whse..100 lbs. 7.43 • —
bgs. c.l., ex whse ...100 lbs. 7.60 • —
USP dms. lb. .19½ • —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .17 • —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .13 • —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .16½ • —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .12½ • —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots.....lb. 3.30 • 4.30
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 • —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .33 • —
tanks, works .....lb. .29½ • —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 • —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .33 • —
tanks, works .....lb. .29½ • —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .98½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. 1.00 • —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .96 • —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms. lb. 2.00 • —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .93 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .94 • —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .91 • —
Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 • —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, teed grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd. ...lb. .65 • —
l.t.l., dms., same basis ....lb. .68 • —
Food grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .65 • —
dms., l.t.l., same basis .....lb. .68 • 1.10
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. ...lb. .57 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .60 • —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .54 • —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½ • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .33 • —
tanks, dlvd E .....lb. .29 • —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½ • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .33 • —
tanks, dlvd. E .....lb. .29 • —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .32 • —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .28 • —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26 • —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½ • —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .68½ • —
tanks, works .....lb. .65½ • —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½ • —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .55½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .57 • —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .53 • —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½ • —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .23½ • —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .63½ • .64
tanks, works .....lb. .61 • —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 • —
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld lb. .73 • —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¾ • —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .11 • —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 • —
dms. 2,000 lbs. or more same basis lb. .14½ • —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½ • —
dms., l.c.l. or l.t.l., works....lb. .34 • —
tanks, works.....lb. .32 • —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E..lb. .15½ • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis....lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 • —
Dichloroisocyanuric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald..lb. .65 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .75 • —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works. lb. .05 • —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .06 • —
tanks, works .....lb. .03 • —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .55 • —
tanks, works .....lb. .52 • —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .49½ • —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .51½ • —
Dicyclopentadiene, dms., c.l., t.o.b. works lb. .14½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .14¾ • —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .13 • —
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .28 • —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals. lb. .24 • —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis..lb. .25½ • —
Dieldrin, dms., c.l., dlvd. .....lb. 1.85 • —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. .....lb. 1.90 • —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .28½ • —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .24½ • —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½ • —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .28½ • —
tanks, frt. alld. .....lb. .26½ • —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .47½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .48½ • —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .45 • —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .69½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .71 • —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .67 • —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .42½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .43½ • —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .40 • —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28¼ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .29¾ • —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis..lb. .25¾ • —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis..lb. .25¼ • —
Diethyl sulfate, dms, c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .22½ • —
tanks, frt. alld. E .....lb. .18½ • —
Diethyl thiourea, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .58 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .59 • —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. 2.30 • —
5-44 dm. lots, works.....lb. 2.35 • —
1-4 dm. lots, works .....lb. 2.40 • —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 • —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .53½ • —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .49½ • —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .58 • —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .55 • —
Diethylbenzene, 380 lb. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., Zone 1 lb. .17½ • —
f.o.b., Zone 2 .....lb. .18½ • —
380-lb. dms., l.c.l., c.l., f.o.b. Zone 1 lb. .19½ • —
f.o.b. warehouse points, Zone 2 lb. .20½ • —
tankcars, Zone 1.....lb. .15 • —
Zone 2 .....lb. .16 • —
Zone 1 is East of the Rockies. Zone 2, West of the Rockies.
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Di-octyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Di-octyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol dms. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .17¾ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .19¼ • —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .15¼ • —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 • —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .55¼ • —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., frt. alld. E. lb. .30¾ • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E.. ....lb. .32¼ • —
tanks, frt. alld. E. ....lb. .28¼ • —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾ • —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .31½ • —
tanks, works .....lb. .28¾ • —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22¼ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .24 • —
tanks, dlvd. E. .....lb. .20 • —



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Diethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether Acetate—Dyes

Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .27¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbesterol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo 100.00 -147.50
bots. 1-kilo lot kilo 110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves USP dom. dms lb. 1.25 —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 3.75 4.20
Diglycol laurate dms., ton lots lb. .32½- —
Diglycol stearate, dms., t.l lb. .26 - —
Digtycolic acid bgs. c.l., t.l., works, lb. .15½- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Dihexyl sebacate dms., c.l., works, lb. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram. .028 - .03
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 3.45 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-3-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
Tech., dms., 20,000 lbs. or more lb. 1.11 - —
dms., 1,050 lbs. to 20,000 lbs. lb. 1.13 - —
dms., 150 lbs. to 1,050 lbs. lb. 1.15 - —

Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .26½- —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., works lb. .24 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., works lb. .23½- —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .61¼- —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 4.15 - —
Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate, 55-gal. dms., dlvd lb. 3.50 - —

Dimethyl ethanolamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .78 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .79½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .75½- —
Dimethyl ethanolamine, 70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .78 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, lb. .79½- —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .75½- —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26¼- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25¾- —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. 1.30 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. 1.30½- 1.31
tanks, works lb. 1.28 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
ret. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .17½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19½
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Dimethyl sulfoxide, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .38
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .28 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35 - —

Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
lb. .38 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .28 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .33 - .34
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.61 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
m-Dinitrobenzene, 89°C., dms. lb. .26 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17¼- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .17¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .17 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol bbls. lb. .41 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oil, dms. lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C., dms. lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
tanks, works lb. .36 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., trt. alld. E lb. .26 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .24 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .23½- —
Dioctyl phthalate prices ¾c. higher in West.
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .61¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .62¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .62¼ —
tanks, works, dlvd. lb. .59¼- —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .31½- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .29 - —
Prices in the west are 2c. per lb. higher.
Dipentaerythritol, bgs. c.l. t.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
bgs., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .58 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., t.c.l., ex whse. gal. .78 - —
tankscars, works gal. .41 - —
Steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South lb. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Diphenolic acid, 1,000-lb. or more, bgs., works lb. .75 - —
Diphenolic polyether acids, 1,000-lb. or more, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .16¾- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .15¾- —
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .55 - .70
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .53 - —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .32 —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .34 —
Refd., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Refd., diphenylamine in dms., ½c. per lb higher
Diphenylguanadine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .51 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .52 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb .14¼- —
Dipropylene glycol prices 1c. higher in West.
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.80 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .71 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - —
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .55 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., t.c.l., works, 100% basis, lb. 1.05 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .90 - —
Dodecenyl succinic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
dms, t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., t.o.b., works, frt equald lb. .134 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .144 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
Dodecylphenol, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher.
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 25-lb.lots, frt. prepaid or alld.
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -16.45
No. 2 lb.15.65 -16.45
Green, FD&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -16.45
No. 2 lb.19.60 -20.40
No. 3 lb.31.30 -32.10
Red, FD&C, No. 2 lb. 3.60 - 4.40
No. 3 lb.19.60 -20.40
No. 4 lb. 6.00 - 6.80
Yellow, FD&C, No. 5 lb. 3.75 - 4.55
No. 6 lb. 3.65 - 4.45
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb.12.40 -13.00
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb.16.35 -16.95
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 6 lb.17.40 -18.00
No. 7 lb.14.35 -14.95
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb.19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Red, D&C, No. 17 lb.12.55 -13.15
No. 18 lb.23.55 -24.15
No. 19 lb.15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.90 - 4.35
No. 22 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 28 lb.27.90 -28.50
No. 33 lb.17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb.15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb.15.10 -15.70
No. 11 lb.14.80 -15.40
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1 lb.13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1 lb.10.50 10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Color index scale or prototype), contract dlvd. No.
11110 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.79 - —
13390 Fast blue SR lb. 1.57 - —
14025 Yellow 2G lb. 1.32 - —
14030 Orange R, extra, conc. lb. 1.64 - —
14645 Chrome black T lb. .77 - —

MONTROSE

CHEMICAL DIVISION

BALDWIN-MONTROSE CHEMICAL CO., INC.

100 LISTER AVENUE

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Dimethyl Isophthalate

T.C.P.— Tricresyl Phosphate

Cresyl Diphenyl Phosphate

D.D.T.— Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane

Ethyl Silicate 28% — 40%

Triphenyl Phosphate

Send for literature and samples

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENT

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Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Color Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd. No.

14720	Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.76	—
15510	Orange Y, extra conc.	lb.	.83	—
15575	Orange RR	lb.	1.10	—
15620	Fast Red A, conc.	lb.	1.77	—
15705	Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	1.12	—
16150	Scarlet 2RL	lb.	1.22	—
16255	Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	1.34	—
16230	Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.39	—
17590	Brown PG	lb.	3.00	—
18050	Phloxine 2G	lb.	1.16	—
18055	Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.55	—
18965	Fast yellow 2G	lb.	2.44	—
19140	Yellow XX	lb.	2.48	—
19555	Yellow NN, conc.	lb.	3.67	—
20170	Brown Y	lb.	1.33	—
20470	Blue black, extra, conc.	lb.	1.44	—
21010	Brown, RX, conc	lb.	1.42	—
22240	Scarlet B	lb.	2.81	—
22310	Red FC	lb.	1.57	—
22311	Brown MCW	lb.	1.59	—
22510	Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.51	—
23500	Red 4BX, conc.	lb.	1.80	—
24410	Sky blue FF, extra, conc.	lb.	1.95	—
24895	Brilliant yellow, conc.	lb.	3.27	—
26360	Navy blue 3R, conc.	lb.	1.94	—
26695	Black F, conc.	lb.	2.30	—
26900	Milling Red 3R, conc	lb.	2.24	—
27075	Neutral black 2B, conc.	lb.	2.75	—
27720	Gray L	lb.	2.18	—
29185	Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	2.23	—
30015	Diazo black VJ conc.	lb.	2.48	—
30045	Yellow brown K, extra	lb.	1.45	—
30235	Black 2B, 200%	lb.	1.33	—
30295	Green BY conc.	lb.	1.07	—
35660	Brown B	lb.	2.89	—
37565	Naphthol SWF	lb.	1.85	—
40000	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.44	—
41000	Yellow OX	lb.	2.45	—
42000	Green V, crystals	lb.	2.73	—

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale of prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

42040	Brilliant green G crystals	lb.	3.63	—
42640	Violet 4BXN	lb.	2.43	—
42090	Blue EG	lb.	1.85	—
42100	Milling green 6B, conc.	lb.	4.78	—
43830	Brilliant blue, BBG	lb.	2.44	—
44045	Blue B, extra conc.	lb.	3.61	—
45170	Red BX	lb.	4.76	—
50415	Nigrosine SSJ	lb.	1.03	—
52015	Blue GXX	lb.	2.54	—
58005	Alizarin red SC	lb.	3.64	—
59700	Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.70	—
59710	Flaming orange GRD double powder	lb.	4.90	—
59800	Dark blue BO, single paste.	lb.	2.28	—
59825	Jade green NC supra, double paste	lb.	1.75	—
61570	Alizarin green CG, extra	lb.	4.00	—
63010	Alizarin blue SAPG	lb	3.90	—
63615	Alizarin blue black B	lb	3.26	—
69825	Blue BLFD double paste	lb.	2.76	—
70805	Brown BR single paste	lb	2.03	—

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb drums, dlvd. No.

12140	Oil scarlet BL	lb.	1.87	—
12055	Oil orange 7078 V	lb.	1.32	—
26120	Oil red N 1700	lb.	1.94	—
42535B	Methyl violet base	lb.	1.88	—
44045B	Victoria blue base	lb.	4.06	—
50415B	Oil black 8603	lb.	.80	—
61565	Alizarin cyanine green base.	lb.	6.13	—

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. drms., dlvd., Black RB lb. 3.89 —

	Spirit brown GN	lb.	5.30	—
	Spirit orange R conc.	lb.	5.87	—
	Spirit red B conc.	lb.	6.41	—
Pr. 517	Spirit yellow 2R conc	lb.	4.62	—
Pr. 554	Spirit blue THN	lb.	5.06	—

E

Echinacea root, bls.	lb.	1.25	—
Elm bark, grinding, bls.	lb.	.30	—
Powd., bbls., kegs	lb.	.40	—
Select, bundles	lb.	.75	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	43.40	—
Endrin, tech., drms., 100-lbs. or more, 100% basis, dlvd.	lb.	2.77	—
Eosin red toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.95	—
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz.lots	oz.	.98	1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.92	—
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., 100-oz., f.o.b. works	oz.	.75	—
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., 100-oz. f.o.b. works	oz.	.73	—
USP, powd., dms., 100-oz., same basis	oz.	.73	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29½	—
drms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27	—
Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram. lots	gram.	.58	—
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).			
Erigeron oil, cns.	lb.	11.00	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	2.00	2.50
Eserine salicylate, bots.	oz.	34.50	40.00
Eserine sulfate, bots.	oz.	26.00	—
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.	lb.	.18¼	—
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Ether (see specific products.			
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
85-98% dms. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾	—
tanks dlvd	lb	.12¾	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
Syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.12¾	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.13	—
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	58½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.60	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.56	—
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.34¾	—
dms., l.t.l., dlvd	lb.	.35¾	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.32¼	—
Ethyl alcohol 190 pt., USP, tax paid dms. c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies	gal.	30.63	—
dms. t.c.l. same basis	gal.	30.73	30.84
USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.68	—

Interested personal service—
always—
when you buy from Eastman

Eastman Alcohols

ethyl alcohol
95% and anhydrous

Tecsol®
proprietary
ethyl alcohol
95% and anhydrous

n-butyl alcohol

isobutyl alcohol

2-ethylhexyl alcohol

For properties and shipping information on these and other Eastman products, see Chemical Materials Catalog, page 363, or Chemical Week Buyers' Guide, page 107.

"4,500 gallons!...on Labor Day weekend?"

"The customer had reached me at home on the Labor Day weekend with a request for immediate delivery of 4,500 gallons of 2-ethylhexyl alcohol," said one of our New England representatives.

"I almost knew before asking that he was not going to define *immediate* as Tuesday or Wednesday. And he didn't disappoint me.

"'If a truck drove in right now, it would be an hour late,' he said. Then he went on about a very special and unexpected plasticizer order and how he was 'way short on the necessary 2-ethylhexyl alcohol and normally his raw material inventories were adequate and if he could get delivery right away he might be able to keep his process running, etc. So I promised to see what I could do.

"Luckily, I was able to catch our warehouse manager at home and after checking around he seemed to think he could get up a loading crew. I called the customer back to ease his mind a little...that just as soon as we could locate an available tank truck we'd be in business. That's when he told me about his faith in our service—he had already made arrangements for the tank truck.

"Within two hours we loaded and delivered. The customer confided later in the week that it was on time after all, and enabled him to meet his scheduled delivery date."

Generally, we handle orders on a more scheduled, normal-business-hours, few-days'-notice basis. But if ever you feel the need to arrange for your own tank truck, then call us to fill it up—we'll do all we can to meet your requirements, even on Labor Day weekend.

Eastman CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC., KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE, Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; Atlanta, Boston, El Paso, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Greensboro, Inorganic Chemicals, Houston, Kansas City, Missouri, New York City, Philadelphia, St. Louis; West Coast: Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Company, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Salt Lake City, Seattle.

Ethyl Alcohol—Fusel Oil

Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax free, dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .78 - .89
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute 200 pf., tax paid, dms dlvd E of Rockies gal 21 75 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal 21.85 -21.96
tanks, same basis gal 21.59 —
Ethyl alcohol denatured (see Denatured alcohol ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone dms. c.l., dlvd. lb .20 —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate bcls. lb. .75 - 1.00
Ethyl bromide tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt alld. E lb. 43 - —
dms. t.c.l. frt alld E lb. 45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .40 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb .30 —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .30¾- —
tanks, works lb .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone dms. c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms t.c.l., t.l. works lb .36¾- —
tanks works lb .34 —
Ethyl butyrate dms. works lb. .85 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 4 cps. ngs., 5,000 lb lots or more, rt. alld E lb. .73 - —
bgs smaller lots frt alld E lb. .75 - —
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .68 - —

Ethyl cellulose, vis., 10,20,50,100,150 cps., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E lb. .70 - —
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. .10 —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .43½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns lb. 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns. lb. 1.21 - —
Indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .11 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .34½ —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, dms., c.l. t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .39½- —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .40½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —

Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., t.t.l., frt. equald lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethyl oenanthate, dms lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate 40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.04 - —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks frt. alld lb. .83 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99% dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Ethylene, contract refy gate lb. .0475- .052b
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms., t.c.l. frt equald lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt equald lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .11½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .13 —
tanks, same basis lb .09 —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c per lb higher
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —

Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, flake, 150-lb. ctn lb. .33 - —
Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .21½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
dms t.c.l. dlvd E., 100% basis. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .38 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. 6.75 - —
less than 500-lb. lb. 7.40 - —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. .85 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil NF rectified, 70-75% dms lb. .45 - —
NF rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. .53 - .62
Eugenol, tech., dms lb. 0.00 - —
USP, dms. lb. 1.90 - —
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .12 - .15

F

F salt paste, tech., dms., works lb. 2.50 - —
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.60 - —
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .17½- —
French, light, bgs. lb. .16½- —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .16½- —
Yugoslav, light, bgs. lb. .17½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls. t.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.75 - 7.25
Ferric chloride 42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
USP cryst. dms., t.l. works lb. .08½- —
Ferric citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, 175-lb. dm lb. 4.25 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran., 50-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. 1.30 - —
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides)
Ferric phosphate NF, soluble, gran. pearls, cs lb. .72 - .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran. pearls, 225-lb. dm. lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .43 - —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.25 —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton 36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton 33.25 - —
Ferric-amonium citrate, NF, brown, gran., 100-lb. dms lb. .68 - —
NF, green, gran., 100-lb. dms., frt. equald lb. .68 - —
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29¼
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., 250-lb dm., f.o.b. works lb. .32½- —
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29¼
Ferrous gluconate, USP, 200-lb. dm., frt. equald lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 34.50 - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
USP cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls gal. 34.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 3.40 - 4.64
Fir oil, Canada, cns lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1380- .1430
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1530- .1580
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1280- .1330
tanks lb. .1080- —
Fishliver oil, nat., high potency, 100,000 to 1,500,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts ton 118.00 -120.00
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts. ton 114.00 -116.00
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, nots., fib. dms., kilo lots or more gram. .25 - —
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 3 kilos or more kilo 30.00 -44.00
Formaldehyde, 37% (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0605- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0405- —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., t.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., t.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .65 - .70
Fumaric acid, tech., 250-lb. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .23½- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24¾- —
Fumaric acid in bags ½c. per lb. less.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Furfural, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. W lb. .12½- —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .28 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .19½- —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .20½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .175 - —
Fusel oil, refd. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —

HARDWORKING JEFFERSON CHEMICALS

ETHYLENE GLYCOLS

MONO-
DI-
TRI-
TETRA-

SPECIFICATIONS

GLYCOLS:	ETHYLENE	DIETHYLENE	TRIETHYLENE
Water, wt.%	0.30 max.	0.20 max.	0.10 max.
Acidity as acetic, wt.%	0.005 max.	0.005 max.	0.01 max.
Ash, wt.%	0.005 max.	0.005 max.	0.01 max.
Boiling range, ASTM, °C.			
IBP:	195 min.	242 min.	278 min.
DP:	205 max.	250 max.	300 max.
Specific gravity, 15.6/15.6°C.	1.1174 min.	1.1190 min.	—
	1.1179 max.	1.1220 max.	—
Specific gravity, 20/20°C.	—	—	1.124 min.
	—	—	1.126 max.
Color, Pt-Co scale	15 max.	15 max.	25 max.

SELECT PROPERTIES

Boiling point, 760 mm., °C.	197.2	244.8	287.4
Flash point (open cup), °F.	240	290	330
Specific heat, cal./gm./°C.	0.544	0.551	0.525
Viscosity, 25°C., centipoise	17.4	—	—
Viscosity, 20°C., centipoise	—	35.7	47.8
Weight, 20° C., lbs./gal.	9.28	9.31	9.36

SHIPPING AND HANDLING

Ethylene glycols are available from Jefferson in 4,000-, 6,000-, 8,000- and 10,000-gal. tank cars, tank wagons in most areas, and 55-gal. resin-lined drums.

The handling and storage of these glycols is in most cases a straightforward operation. They present no hazard of explosion, polymerization, fire, health, or other industrial risk. They are hygroscopic and have relatively low vapor pressures. There are, however, certain uses requiring extra protection against contamination during handling and storage . . . explained in detail in our technical literature.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Request this Technical Brochure on Ethylene Glycol, mono-, di-, tri- and tetra-, for detailed chemical and physical data . . . Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc., 1121 Walker Avenue, P. O. Box 303, Houston 1, Texas.

HOUSTON • NEW YORK • CHICAGO • CLEVELAND
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JEFFERSON CHEMICALS

116

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.75	—
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	2.00	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	2.03	2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.78	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	1.80	2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.75	—
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).			
Garlic oil, dom., bulk	oz.	4.75	6.05
Imp., bots.	oz.	4.50	5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).			
Gelatin, edible 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., divd	lb.	.55	—
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., divd.	lb.	.64	—
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., divd.	lb.	.70	—
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., divd.	lb.	.74	—
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., divd.	lb.	.82	—
Gelsemium root, bls.	lb.	.30	.35
Gentian root, bls.	lb.	.24	—
Grd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.30	—
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.30	—
Geraniol extra, cns., dms.	lb.	1.75	2.40
Soap grade, dms.	lb.	.90	1.75
Standard, cns., dms.	lb.	1.65	—
Synthetic, dms.	lb.	1.30	—
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns.	lb.	21.00	-24.00
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	15.00	-19.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).			
Geranyl acetate, cns.	lb.	1.90	2.70
Synthetic, dms.	lb.	1.45	—
Ginger oil, dist., bots.	lb.	12.00	-14.00
Ginger oleoresin NF from African root, bots	lb.	4.25	5.00
NF, from Jamaican root, bots.	lb.	7.75	—
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs.	lb.	.20	—
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.26	—
Nigerian, split, bgs.	lb.	.23	—
Sierra Leone, bgs.	lb.	.32	—
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).			
Gluconic acid, tech., 50% dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.21	—
tanks, f.o.b. works	lb.	.17	—
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.16	—
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	—
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
Glue, green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
Glue, green, bone, 135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	—
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½	—
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.			
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., divd	lb.	.18	—
95-149, bgs., c.l., divd	lb.	.19	—
122-149, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½	—
150-177, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½	—
Glue, hide, 178-206, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.25	—
207-236, bgs., c.l. same basis	lb.	.28	—
237-266, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.30½	—
267-293, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.32½	—
299-330, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.34½	—
331-362, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.36½	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.38	—
395-427, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.44	—
495-529, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.46	—
Hide glue, l.c.l. prices 2c. higher.			
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	1.80	—
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	1.88	—
l-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots	kilo.	150.00	-300.00
Bots., 50-kilo lots	kilo.	100.00	—
Bots., 500-kilo lots	kilo.	75.00	—
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification 88%, tanks, divd.	lb.	.13½	.14
nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, tanks, divd	lb.	.12½	.12¾
nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.26¾	—
dms., l.c.l., divd	lb.	.27½	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.24⅝	—
Dom., nat., refd., USP, CP, 96%, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.25½	—
dms., l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.26¼	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.23⅝	—
nat., high gravity, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.26¼	—
Glycerine, nat., high gravity, dms., l.c.l., divd	lb.	.27	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.24½	—
Dom., refd., syn., 99.5%, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.26½	—
dms., l.c.l., divd	lb.	.27¼	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.24¾	—
Imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.i.f.	lb.	.12½	—
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).			
Glycerol (see Glycerine).			
Glyceryl guaiacolate, 100-lb. fib. dm., divd	lb.	4.00	—
25-lb. fib. dm., divd.	lb.	4.25	—
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).			
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31
Glycolonitrile, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.40	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.39	—
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.21¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls.	lb.	2.90	3.00
Gramicidin, 1 to 5 bilat, f.o.b. works	gram.	4.25	—
Grapefruit oil, dms.	lb.	2.60	2.75
Graphite, amorp., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.09	.09½
Cryst., 68-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.19	.21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.21	.24½
Cryst., 95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31
Grease, white, choice all beg, tanks, divd	lb.	.98	Nom.
Yellow, tanks, divd	lb.	.95½	—
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	lb.	.12	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	—
tankcars, same basis	lb.	.10½	—
Extra winter, strained, dms., c.l., Chicago	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tankcars, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
Prime, burning, dms., c.l., same basis, Chicago	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tankcars, same basis	lb.	.15½	—

Other areas ¾c. higher, except Texas and West Coast, 1¼c. higher.

GREEN PIGMENTS

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls.	lb.	.40	—
Guaiacol NF, crvst., dms., tins	lb.	2.10	2.15
liq., cbys., dms.	lb.	2.30	2.40
Guaiacwood oil, cns.	lb.	.65	.80
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms	lb.	3.40	3.45
Guar gum, edible, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. shipt. pt	lb.	.38	—
bgs., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.40	.42
Indust., bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.32	—
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.30	—

GUMS

Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.00	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.05	—
Hansa yellow 10 G, bbls., divd, E. of Rockies	lb.	2.45	—
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls.	lb.	2.30	—
Hawthorn berries, bgs.	lb.	.18	.20
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	2.60	3.40
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls.	lb.	.70	.75
Helonias root, bls.	lb.	1.50	—
Hemlock oil, cns.	lb.	2.55	3.00
Henbane leaves, bls.	lb.	.40	.45
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.95	—
Heptane, indust., tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.20	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.1625	—
Hesperidin, purif., 50 kilos, f.o.b. works	kilo.	10.70	—
Hesperidin methylchalcone, 50 kilos, f.o.b. works	kilo.	9.25	—
Hexachlorophene, dms., 1,100 lbs. or more	lb.	1.94	—
dms., to 1,100 lbs.	lb.	1.94	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York City	lb.	.233	—
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.243	—
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253	—
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.250	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.263	—
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., divd. New York City and Philadelphia	lb.	.42½	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.43½	.46½
Hexane, industrial, tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.20	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.16	—
l-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.39½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.33	—
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms.	lb.	2.95	4.00
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.76	—
Hexyl salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.70	1.75
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.17½	—
dms., l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.19	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.15	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, divd	lb.	14.00	—
dms., smaller lots, divd.	lb.	14.50	—
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots.	oz.	3.25	—
methylbromide, USP, bots.	oz.	3.00	—
Hoolmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton	6.75	—
Horehound herb, bls.	lb.	.15	.20
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			

introducing:

Celanese VX-555 ... new, acrylic based

TRIPOLYMER

..ADDS OUTSTANDING TINT RETENTION, DURABILITY, FLEXIBILITY, AND ADHESION TO INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR FORMULATIONS

New Celanese VX-555 has been developed by Celanese to offer improved properties. In addition to its outstanding tint retention, durability, flexibility, and adhesion, Celanese VX-555 imparts outstanding pigment binding properties, good scrub resistance, excellent flow and leveling, good package stability, and outstanding color acceptance. ● For information, an experimental sample—or both—please write on your company letterhead to: Celanese Chemical Company, Dept. 556-H, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, N.Y.

Celanese®

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NEW VX-555...TYPICAL EMULSION PROPERTIES

SOLIDS CONTENT, WGT. %	46±1
pH	6.5–7.5
FREE MONOMER, % MAXIMUM	0.5
VISCOSITY AT 28°C, 7.5 pH*	50–200 cps.
ODOR	slight
BORAX COMPATIBILITY	excellent
STORAGE STABILITY	excellent
POUNDS per GALLON	8.8
PIGMENT BINDING PROPERTY	excellent

*Viscosity will increase at higher pH

Celanese CHEMICALS

Hydrazine hydrate, 85%, 240-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. 1.28 • —
240-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 • 1.55

Hydriodic acid, purif., 47%, 2-cbys., f.o.b. works lb. 2.92 • —

Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd, zone 1 lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd, zone 1 lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd zone 1 lb. .27¼- —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.

Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys. frt equald lb. .48 • .56

Hydrochloric acid, anhyd (see Hydrogen chloride).

Hydrochloric acid, lib cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.50 • —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 2.90 • 3.05
tanks, works, frt equald ton 28.00 • —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.75 • —
cbys., l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 • —
20°, tanks, works, frt. equald ton 30.00 • —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 • —
cbys. l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.65 • —
tanks, works, frt equald ton 35.00 • —

Hydrochloric acid CP, USP, consumers cbys. extra, c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
cbys. l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
lb. .20¾- —

Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. .85 • .90

Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.00 • 1.90

Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-pint bots., f.o.b. works, pint. .70 • —

Hydrofluoric acid, annyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)

Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal or 30-gal dms c.l. t.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 17.25 • —
55-gal dms. l.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 18.75 • —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd 100 lbs. 19.00 • —
20-gal., dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 20.50 • —

Hydrofluoric acid, acqueous, 70%, tanks, works frt equald 100 lbs. 11.50 • —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona California Colorado Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico Oregon Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.75 per cwt. for drum delivery

Hydrofluosilicic acid dms., works, 30% basis lb. .07 • —

Hydrofuramide dms., tib ctns., works lb. .30 • .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. 55 • .60

Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyls. l.c.l. works lb. .45 • —

Hydrogen cyanide liq., 98% tanks, works lb. .13 • —

Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .29 • .31
cyls., dlvd. W lb. .37 • —
tanks, works lb. .16 • —

Hydrogen peroxide 35% dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 202 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 211 —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1800- —

Hydroquinone photo grade, dms., 50-lbs. f.o.b works lb 1.10 —
Tech., dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .82½- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .84½- —

Hydroquinone monomethyl ether, dms., t.l. dlvd lb 2.59 • —
dms., t.l.l., dlvd lb 2.61 • —

Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70% dms Philadelphia and Chicago lb .11 • —
tanks Belle W Va lb .073 —

Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 5.65 • 6.00

Hydroxyethyl cellulose, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. .69 • —
fib dms. 2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .77 • —

Hydroxyethyl cellulose, fib., dms., 100 to 1,999-lb. lots, basis lb. .81 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same lb. 1.01 • —

Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)

Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots oz 7.75 8.50

Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots oz 7.75 8.50

Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, 10-cbys f.o.b works lb 1.95 —
NF 50% 10-cbys., same basis lb 1.35 —

I

Ichthammol NF dms lb. .75 1.05

Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo syn.)

Indole, CP, bots lb. 13.65 -15.00

Inositol, 50-100 lb dms., 1,000 lbs or more, dlvd lb 4.50 • —
50-lb. dms., less than 1,000 lb., dlvd lb 4.75 • —
10 lb cns., 10-50 lbs dlvd lb 5.00 • —
5 lb bots dlvd lb 5.25 • —

Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum)

Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. 1.10 • —
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works lb 2.20 • 2.22

Iodochlorohydroquinolin USP, dms. lb 3.60 • —

Iodoform, NF dms. 300-lbs. f.o.b works lb 4.90 • —
dms., 100-lbs. same basis lb 5.05 • —

a-Ionone, cns lb 4.60 5.75

b-Ionone, cns lb 4.15 6.15

Ipecac root, whole, bgs lb. 8.00 • 8.50
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. 9.50 -10.00

Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .35 • —

Iron blue alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 • —
bbls. l.c.l. ton lots same basis. lb. .61 • —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .62 • —

Iron, reg. bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55 • —

Iron, alkali-resistant, dom., reg., bbls., c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .56 • —
bbls. l.c.l. smaller lots same basis lb. .57 • —

Iron, Imp., British reg. bbls. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .48 • —
bbls. l.c.l. ton lots same basis lb. .49 • —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 • —

Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c higher for Pacific Coast states Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mont., Wyo., Utah Col. and Nev.

Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).

Iron oxide, black, pure bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 15 — —

Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —

Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05½- —

Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —

Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, E. St. Louis, New York City lb. .14¼- —

Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —

Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse, New York. lb. .06½ Nom.

Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .07
Peruvian type, bgs. l.c.l lb. .023 .024

Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade bgs. c.l. works lb. .12¼- —
other shades, same basis lb. .12 .12½

Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —

Isoborneol cns. lb 1.44 • 1.80

Isobornyl acetate cns. lb 46 56

Isobornyl formate, dms. lb. 1.15 • 1.20

Isobornyl propionate, dms lb. 1.20 • 1.25

Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade cns lb. .30 .35
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¾- —

Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 • —

Isobutylene, 99%, tanks, works gal. .38 • —

Isobutyl isobutyrate, dms., f.o.b. works lb. .75 • —

Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —

Isobutyric acid, dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .35 —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
t.c. t.l., same basis lb. .33 —

Isobutyronitrile, d.ns., c.l., dlvd. lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .48½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .45 —

Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.10 - 3.40

Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 50 kilos kilo 12.00 • —

Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb tib. dms., works lb. 4.25 • —

Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)

Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18 • —

Isopentane, comi. grade, tanks, f.o.b Tex. refy gal. .16½- —

Isophorone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .22½- —

Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 • —

Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).

Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —

Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .68 • —
tanks, dlvd gal. .42 • —

Isopropyl alcohol, 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd gal. .60 • —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. gal. .70 • —
tanks, dlvd gal. .44 • —
Anhyd., c.l., dlvd gal. .62 • —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. gal. .72 • —
tanks, dlvd gal. .46 • —

Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene)

Isopropyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .11 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .07 • —

Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) tech., dms., c.l. t.l., works lb 1.00 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 1.05 1.25
tanks, works lb .99 —

Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-)

Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb fib dms. c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 • —
450-lb fib dms. l.c.l. works lb .80 .90

Isoquinoline dms., works lb .65 1.25

Itaconic acid refd. bgs. c.l. f.o.b. works lb. .39½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 • .43
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis lb .34½- —
bgs., 500-lbs. same basis lb. .36 • —

J

J acid, paste bbls., works, 100% basis lb 2.70 • —
Powd. bbls. same basis lb 2.75 • —

Jalap root, NF, bls lb .55 • .60
NF, powd., bbls., bxs lb .65 • .70

Japan wax cs lb .29 .31

Juniper berries bgs lb .16 .17

Juniper berry oil NF, bots. lb 2.90 3.75
Twice rectified bots lb 3.25 —

Juniper tar oil NF dms lb .42 .60

Juniper wood oil, tech. cns. lb. .38 .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).

Kaolin NF powd. fib dms lb. .10 .12
NF colloidal 50-lb bgs lb. 15½- .17½

Karaya gum No 1, NF powd., bls lb. .48 .50
No 2, powd. bbls. lb. .43 .45
No 3, powd. bbls lb. .37 .40

Koch acid bbls. frt. alld., 100% basis lb 3.00 —

Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .11 • .12

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 • —

Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 140°F. 200°F. b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 • —
Group 3 gal. .15125- —
Houston Texas gal .16 —
200°F-240°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey or New York gal. .20 • —
Group 3 gal. .14125- —
Houston Texas gal. .16 —

Lactic acid, food processing, 50%, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. N.Y., Phila lb. .1986- —
dms. 20 or more, same basis, lb. .2036- —
dms., 5 to 19, same basis lb. .2086- —
dms., 1 to 4, same basis lb. .2136- —

Lactic acid, food processing, 80%, c.l., dms., same basis lb. .3336- —
dms., 20 or more, same basis. lb. .3386- —
dms., 5 to 19, same basis. lb. .3436- —
dms., 1 to 4, same basis lb. .3486- —

Plastic grade, 50% c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19 works lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .4625- —
bbls. 5 to 19, works lb. .4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .4775- —

Tech., 44%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 12.45 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.85 • —

USP, 85% cbys lb. .85 • —

Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb lots, frt equald lb. .14 • —
bgs., 6,000-lb lots, frt equald lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb lots frt equald lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb lots, frt equald lb. 15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib dms., ½c higher

ferment grade, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .08¾- —

USP, reg., fib., dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —

fib. dms., 2,000-lb lots frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
200-1,880-lb. lots frt. equald lb. 22¾- —

USP lactose in bags ½c to 1c lower

USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .18½- —
bgs., t.t.l., frt. equald lb. .19 19¾

Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 3.00 3.50

Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 • .45

Lanolin, USP, anhyd. 400-lb dms., works lb. .24 .28
USP, anhyd., cosmetic, 400-lb. dms works lb. .26 .30
USP hydrous 400 lb dms., works. lb .20 —

Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .0905- —

Lard oil (see Grease oil).

Larkspur seed bgs. lb. .55 —

Laurel leaf oil, dms. cns. lb 9.75 -12.50

Laurent's acid, bbls lb. .87 • —

Lauric acid, pure, dms lb. .30¼- .32½
bags lb. .28¾- .31¼
tanks lb. .27¾- —

Lauryl alcohol, bots lb. 2.00 2.50

n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .65½- —
dms. t.t.l., works lb. .66 —

Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. lb. 1.15 • —
Abrial, dms. lb. 1.20 • —

Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 • .60
Ord., bls lb. .20 .25
Select., bls lb. .90 1.00

Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns lb 1.85 4.00
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 3.50 - 3.65
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.75 • 2.00

Lead acetate, NF cryst., gran., powd., bbls lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd. bbls lb. .26½- —

Lead arsenate acid powder, dealers, 3-50-lb bgs or any quantity frt alld on $150 or more lb. .30½- —
1-lb bgs. same basis lb. .47 —

Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld lb. .17 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 • —

Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate)

Lead chloride, 400-lb. fib. dms lb. .56 • —

Lead iodide NF, vars lb 3.82 • —

Lead linoleate, fused, 26.5% Pb. dms. lb. .38 • —

Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York. lb. .11 • —
St. Louis lb. .1080- —

Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .1385- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1485- —

Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .19½- —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 47% Pb., dms dlvd lb .31¾- —

Lead nitrate, tech., cryst., 400-lb. fib. dms lb. .2675- —

Lead orthosilicate gel, 50-60% PbO, dms works lb. .29¾- .34¼

Lead peroxide, tech powd. bbls lb. .45 • .50

Lead phthalate dibasic dms works, lb. .41 • —

Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l. works frt equald lb. .1375- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1475- —

Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls.s., works frt equald lb. .1395- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1495- —

98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1410- —
bbls. l.c.l., same basis lb. .1510- —

Lead, resinate precip. 23%Pb dms., lb. .49 • —

Lead salicylate, normal dms. works lb. .46 —

Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).

Lead silicochromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfrs point, frt alld lb .20 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb .21 • —

Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).

Lead tallate, liq. 16% Pb. dms lb. .17¼- —
24% Pb, dms lb. .21¼- —
Solid 30% Pb. dms lb. .26¾- —

Lead white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l. shipt pt., frt. alld lb. .18 • —
bgs l.c.l same basis lb. .19 • —
Basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —

Lecithin, edible tech. bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 • .15
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 • .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 • .14
non-ret dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .14 • .15

Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 50 kilos, f.o.b. works kilo. 14.20 • —

Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 2.45 - 3.75
Messina, cns lb. 4.00 - 6.50

Lemongrass oil, cns., dms lb. 2.75 • 5.00

dl-Leucine, dms., 1 kilo, works kilo. 50.00 • —

Licorice root gran. bls. lb 13 • —
Powd. bls. lb 15 • .16
Whole bls lb .09 .10

Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.50

Lignosulfonate (see under Ammonium or Sodium lignin sulfonate)

Lilac oil lb. 1,500.00

Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs. works, E ton 14.25 • —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 17.25 • —
spray, bgs., c.l. same basis ton 18.25 • —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge

Lime oil, dist., Mexican, dms lb. 5.50 - 6.00
West Indian, dms lb. 5.50 • 6.00
Expressed, West Indian, dms lb 6.50 • 7.75

Lime salts (see Calcium)

Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).

Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 2.45 • 6.20
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.20 • —

Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 2.65 • 4.50
96-98%, dms. lb 3.25 • —
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.20 • —

Lindane, 25% formulation, to distributors, dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.35 • 1.50
99%, tech. to formulators, 250-lb. dms., 5,000 lbs., dlvd lb. 2.13 • —
100-lb. dms., 5,000-lbs. dlvd lb. 2.15 • —
250-lb. dms., less than 5,000-lbs., dlvd lb. 2.18 • —
100-lb. dms., less than 5,000-lbs., dlvd lb. 2.20 • —

Linden flowers, with leaves bls lb. .35 • .40
Without leaves bls. lb. 42 • .45

Linseed meal, expeller, 32%, bulk, Minneapolis, mills ton. 61.50 • —
Extracted, 34%, bulk, same basis. ton. 55.50 -56.00

Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1860- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .2060- —
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1500- —
tanks, New York lb. .1608- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1633- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb higher.

Linseed oil acid, water white, dms lb. .2975- .31

Litharge, comi., powd. bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1325- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1425- —

Lithium aluminum hydride lump, dms., works lb. 33.00 -39.00

Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.65 1.67

Lithium bromide, NF, gran., bgs., works, frt. equald lb 2.60 • —

Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., ton lots lb. .58 • —
dms., 1,999 lbs. or less lb. .64 • —
Tech., dms., ton lots lb. .57 • —
dms., 1,999 lbs. or less lb. .63 • —

Lithium chloride CP, annyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Tech. anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt alld lb. .87 • —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .88 • .92

Lithium citrate NF dms. ton lots. lb. 1.50 • —

Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.75 • —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd lb. 1.85 • —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd lb. 1.90 • —

Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lbs lots or more works. lb. 9.50 • —

Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .59 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .63 • —

Lithium manganite, dms. works lb. .95 • 1.05

Lithium nitrate, tech. dms., 100-lb lots lb. 1.15 • 1.25

Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 • 1.70

Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 • 1.20

Lithium stearate, dms. c.l., works, lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —

Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots, lb 1.15 1.25

Lithium titanate dms. works lb. 1.15 • 1.25

Lithol red toner barium, bbls., works lb. 1.03 • —

Lithol-rubine red toner pure, bbls., works lb. 1.65 • —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 • —

Lithopone ord. bgs. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .08¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .09¼- —

Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 • —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .12 • —

Lobelia herb, bls lb. .80 • —

Lobeline sulfate bots., 50-oz. lots, works oz. 30.00 • —

Locust bean gum powd., bgs lb .35 • .40

Lycododium, cs. lb 2.50 • 3.00

l-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25-lb. dms lb 4.95 • —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.30 • 1.35
No. 2, whole, bls. lb. 1.20 • 1.25
siftings, bls. lb. 1.15 • —

Mace oil, dist., cns. dms lb. 9.00 -11.00

Magnesia, calcined, tech. bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .25¾- .26½
Tech. syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .28¾- .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb .28¾- —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald., with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points

Magnesia, calcined, tech., heavy, 85% bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Lunning, Nev ton 39.50 • —
91%, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 49.50 • —
95%, bgs., c.l. same basis ton 59.00 • —
USP, light, bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
USP, heavy, bgs lb. .36½- .37½

Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton 86.25 • —
Deadburnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash. ton 46.00 • —

Magnesium bromide, 80-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.15 • —

Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11 • —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
bgs. l.c.l. frt equald lb. .13½- .14
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- —
bgs., t.l., frt equald lb .14 —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald lb .15 16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald., with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92%, flake or pebble, drums., c.l. works lb. .12¾- —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .14 • .15
hydrous, 99%, flake, bgs., c.l., works ton 60.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 75.00 -100.00

Magnesium gluconate 100-lb dm. f.o.b works E lb. 1.42 • —

Magnesium hydroxide, NF powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b. works lb. .24½- .25½

Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
dms., t.t.l., frt alld. lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .21½- —

Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb .36 • —
pigs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
sticks, cs., works, same basis lb. .59 • —

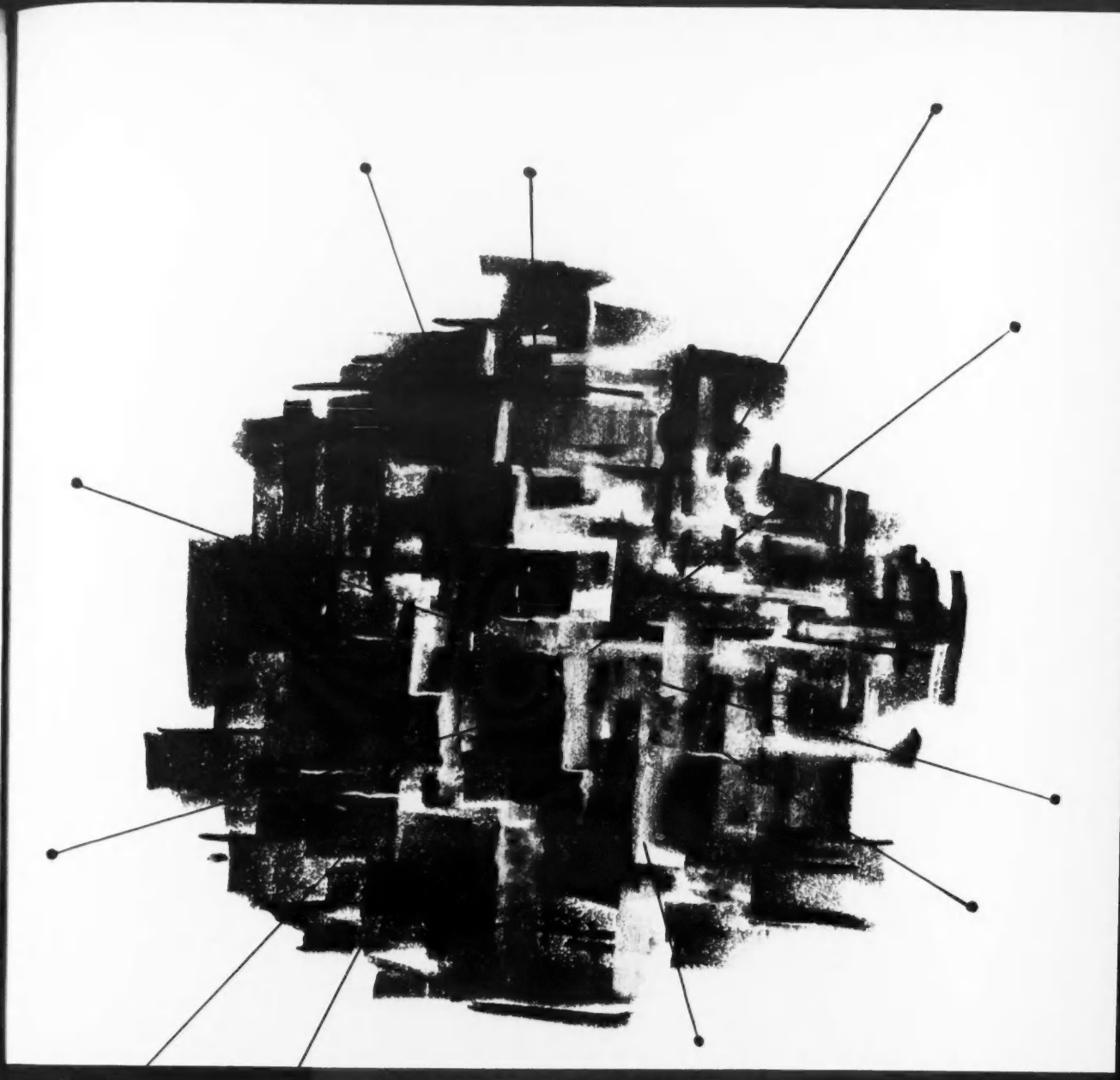
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. 29 • —

Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia calcined).

Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 • —

Magnesium silicate (see Talc)

Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb .10½- .13



CHEMICALS FROM COAL

Modern chemicals from coal
processed by the nation's leading producer...

KOPPERS

KOPPERS COMPANY, INC.
TAR PRODUCTS DIVISION

Koppers *serves industry with*

From Koppers . . . five new chemical families from coal

Five new additions to the Koppers family of coal chemicals have been released for commercial uses by Koppers in the past several months. Each new product is designed to serve specific current industrial needs, with additional applications still in testing at the Koppers Research Laboratory. These new products, listed below, are further evidence of the contribution made by chemicals from coal to modern industrial progress.

New Chemicals From Coal

Alkylated Phenols

Koppers is now a complete source for such alkylated phenols as mono- and di-butyl phenol, mono- and di-amyl phenol, and other phenol variations. These products, available in normal commercial quantities, are used in resin, paint, plastic, pharmaceutical and textile production.

Chlorinated Naphthalenes

Halowax® chlorinated naphthalenes are available from Koppers as liquids in the mono and di forms and as flaked solids from the tri to octa forms. Noted for their unusual solvent properties and stability at high temperatures, chlorinated naphthalenes are used as engine cleaners, as binders for ceramics, glass and powder metallurgy, for electrical capacitors and as flame retardants.

Chlorinated Paraffins

Koppers chlorinated paraffins are available to industry in all normal commercial quantities. These clear liquids are used as textile flame retardants, and as secondary plasticizers and oil additives.

Flexiphen 160

This new Koppers liquid phenolic intermediate will permit internally plasticized, permanently flexible phenolic molding compounds that have excellent pre-heatability and superior flow characteristics. This product can be used in numerous laminate combinations and various molding functions. It is available in normal commercial quantities.

KER Poly-Epoxy Resins

New Koppers Poly-Epoxy Novolak resins, now available, offer unusual properties such as high softening points and high solubility. These resins are used in encapsulating compounds, paints, coatings, electrical products, laminates and adhesive formulations.

Tar Acids

Xylenols

High purity xylenols are produced by Koppers in the following isomers: 3, 4; 3, 5; and 2,4-2,5 blend.

Cresols and Cresylic Acids

Koppers offers a broad selection of cresols and cresylic acids for use by resin formulators, pharmaceutical producers, lube oil refiners, dyestuff makers and other chemical processors. Special blends and fractions can be produced to meet your requirements, including high purity ortho and meta cresols.

Phenols

Koppers produces a complete range of phenol grades to meet your exact needs for formulation of resins, plasticizers, agricultural chemicals or other products.

Naphthalene Phthalic Anhydride

Naphthalene

Koppers is one of the nation's principal suppliers of crude naphthalene for phthalic anhydride production and refined naphthalene for such uses as synthetic tanning agents, dyestuffs, etc.

Availability: Crude Naphthalene: in tank cars, tank trucks.

Refined Naphthalene: in tank cars, tank trucks, 100 lb. bags.

Phthalic Anhydride

Koppers is basic in phthalic with complete control over raw materials and no captive use of the product. Koppers Phthalic Anhydride has excellent purity, low Hazen and good heat stability: all important for quality end products. Consult your Koppers Coal Chemicals Specialist on your requirements.

Availability: Molten: in tank cars, tank trucks.

Dry: in 80 lb. bags.

Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots. lb. .38 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots.....lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisicilate 7c. per. lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTA, bbls., works..lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works....lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms. lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, frt equald lb. .22½ —
Maleic anhydride in bags ½c. per lb. less.
Malic acid, tech., dms .....lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .42 - .48
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd....lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb lots and more, works lb. .11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾- —
smaller lots, works..... lb. .23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton.148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis ... ton.144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis ton.152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms.....lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn. bbls lb. .41¼ —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34½- —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E..... lb. .37 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd E. lb. .39 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn. dms lb. .29¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms. ....lb. .42 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% MnSO4, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S., E ton.86.50 - —
bgs. l.c.l., dlvd S., E ton.93.50 - —
75% MnSo4, 30-tons, same basis 85.00- —
Manganese tallate 6%, dms. ....lb. .26½- —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs.....lb. .35 - .39
DBB, bgs. .....lb. .24½- 28
DK, dust, bgs. .....lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. .....lb. .20 24
WS, bgs .....lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l fib dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib. dms., to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms .....lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....lb. .28 - —
Menadione, USP bots. .....gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Alt. & Gulf ports lb. .05¾- .06¼
Menthol, nat. USP, Brazilian, large crystals, cs lb. 7.40 - 7.60
Nat., USP, Brazilian, regular crystals, cs lb. 7.30 - 7.50
Japanese, cs. .....lb.10.25 -10.50
Syn., USP, racemic, 25-lb. lots lb. 4.25 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs. fib dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 4.03 - —
USP, gran. or powd., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 3.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII. powd., fib. dms lb. 5.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 6.97 - —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF IX. 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs. f.o.b. works. lb. 4.72 - —
tech., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 4.52 - —
yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis..lb. 4.89 - —
tech., dms., 100 lbs .....lb. 4.35 - —
25-lb. fib. dm. .....lb. 4.38 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask.192.00 - 195.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline)
Metanilic acid, dms., works .....lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-Tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads frt. equald lb. .42½- —
dms. smaller lots, frt equald. lb. .43 - .75
tanks works frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Methanol, nat, denaturing grade, tanks, frt alld gal. .85 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min. dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd gal. .61½- —
Syn., tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .30 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b terminal gal. .29 - —
Syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., t.l., min., frt. alld. or dlvd. ..gal. .55½- —
dms., t.c.l., works.....gal. .65½- —

Methanol, syn., zone 2, tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan area .....gal. .39 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd. gal. .34 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb.21.75 - —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb.27.25 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylene-tetramine).
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt. alld. ....lb 1.10 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis.....lb 1.16 - —
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb or more lb 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib dms., same basis lb. 1.43 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs lb. .66 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - .24½
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

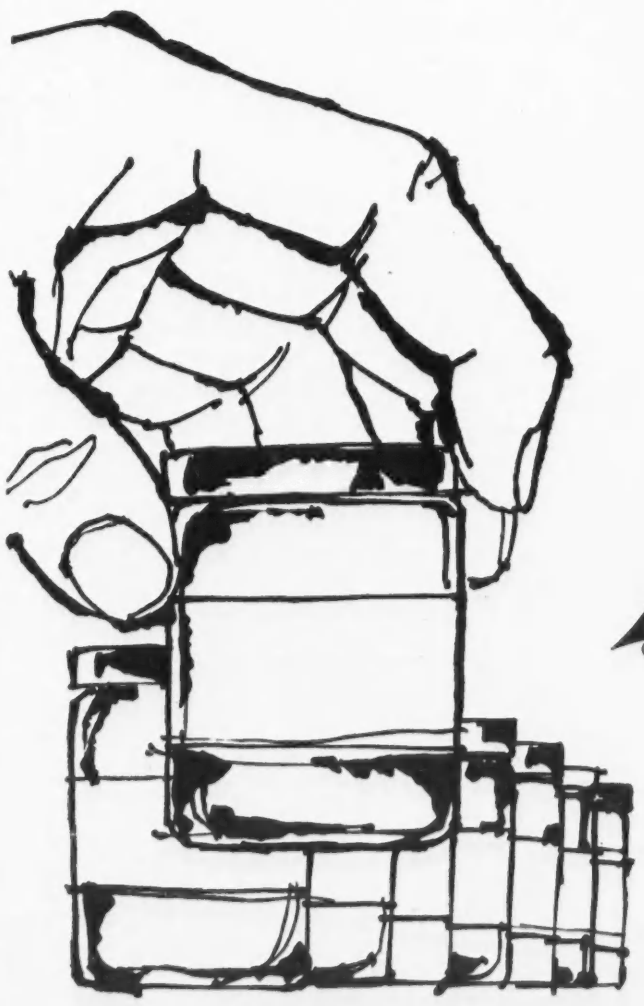
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .62¼- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..gal. .60½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....gal. 70½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. .....gal. .44½- —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .35¼- —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd.....lb. .36¼- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .32¼- —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. .....lb. .18¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. .....lb. .14½- —
Methyl amyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .14½- —
Methyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. 1.99¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. 2.00 - —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .60 - —
Methylanthranilate, cns. .....lb. 2.20 - 2.70
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. ....lb. .60 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld. lb. .62 - .72
on 100 lbs..lb. .73 - .79

Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb 1.05 - —
Standard vis. (15,400 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld.
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfgs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾ —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns .....lb. 1.55 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works .....lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms ....lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .07 - —

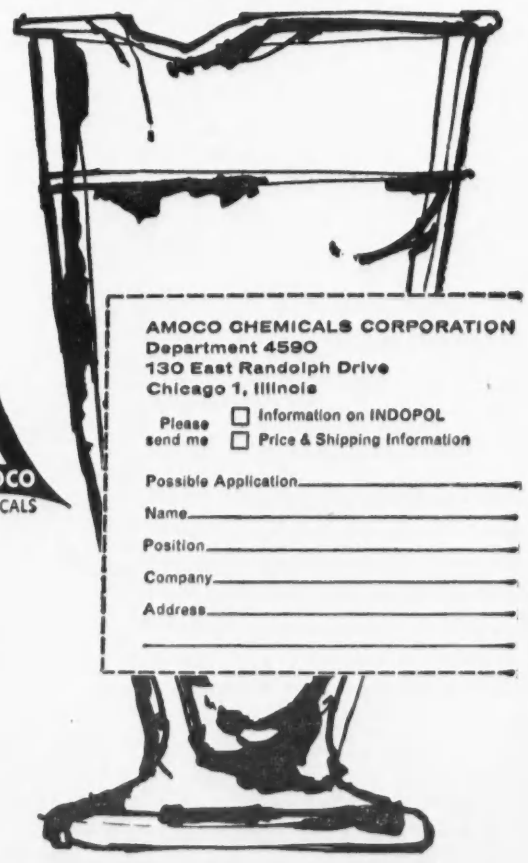
AMOCO INDOPOL POLYBUTENES

EIGHT VISCOSITY GRADES READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY IN DRUM OR TANK CAR QUANTITIES. SAMPLES, INFORMATION ON USES AND APPLICATIONS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FROM POLYBUTENE SPECIALISTS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

INDOPOL Grade	Viscosity S.S.U.
L-10	114 at 100° F.
L-50	516 at 100° F.
L-100	1,040 at 100° F.
H-35	275 at 210° F.
H-100	1,070 at 210° F.
H-300	3,000 at 210° F.
H-1500	15,000 at 210° F.
H-1900	20,500 at 210° F.



AMOCO CHEMICALS



AMOCO CHEMICALS CORPORATION
Department 4590
130 East Randolph Drive
Chicago 1, Illinois

Please send me ☐ Information on INDOPOL ☐ Price & Shipping Information

Possible Application_____
Name_____
Position_____
Company_____
Address_____

a—D Methyl Glucoside—Para-Aminobenzoic Acid

a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.96	—
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works	lb.	.27	—
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works	lb.	.28	—
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots	lb.	27.25	29.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms.	lb.	1.90	2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms.	lb.	3.40	3.85
Methyl isoamyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.17½	—
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).			
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va	lb.	.31	—
dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.31½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.29	—
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns	lb.	2.45	4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see p-Hydroxybenzoate).			
Methyl parathion, tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld. E	lb.	.84	—
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.			
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms	lb.	6.90	—
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.60¼	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.62½	.67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots	gram	No Prices.	
2-Methyl-5-vinyl pyridine, 40-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works	lb.	1.32	—
5-39 dm lots, same basis	lb.	1.37	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	1.27	—
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	2.95	—
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis	lb	4.35	—
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W of Rockies			
Methylene blue, NF, crystals, 100-lbs., frt. equald	lb.	4.10	—
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
dms. l.c.l., t.l. dlvd	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., dlvd	lb.	.11¼	—
b-Methylnaphthalene 32°C., m.p., dms., works	lb	.90	—
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).			
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone-5).			
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).			
Mica dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs. c.l., works	lb.	.04	—
roofing 20 to 80 mesh works	lb	.03	—
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.06½	—
bgs. l.c.l., ex-whse.	lb.	.07¼	—
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.08¼	—
bgs. l.c.l., ex-whse or freight alld. E	lb.	.09	—
wet-grd., rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.08	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse, or frt. alld. E	lb.	.08¾	—
wallpaper bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.E	lb.	.08¾	—
bgs., ex-whse or frt. alld E.	lb.	.09	—
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.08¼	—
Mica, wet-grd W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c higher.			
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works	lb.	.10	.11
laminating grades, tankcars, works	lb.	.11	.12
Mineral black bgs., works	lb.	.0160	.0673
Mineral oil, white tech., 50-65 vis., non ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy	gal.	.70	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.75	—
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.54	—
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.70½	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.75½	—
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.54½	—
NF, 80-90% vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.71	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.76	—
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.55	—
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.77	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.82	—
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.61	—
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.83	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.88	—
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.67	—
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.85	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.90	—
tankcars, same basis	gal.	.69	—
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy	gal.	.875	.90
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.925	—
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.69	.715
340-350 vis., nonret, dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy	gal.	.92½	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l.	gal.	.97½	—
tankcars, refy.	gal.	76½	—
(For dlvd. N.Y. prices add 2c. for c.l. and 3c. for l.c.l.).			
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tankcars, New Jersey	gal.	.29	—
New York	gal.	.305	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.25	—
regular, tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.18	—
Group 3	gal.	.12875	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.145	—
140 F. flash, New York, New Jersey at terminal	gal.	.205	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	17	—
Mink oil, dms.	lb.	1.75	—
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).			
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works	lb.	6.30	—
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans	gal.	.14	.14½
tanks, New York	gal.	.15½	.16
Molybdated orange, bbls.	lb.	49	—
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works	kilo.	7.84	—
325 mesh, ctns., works	kilo.	9.13	—
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works	lb.	1.38	—
Tech., chemical, dms., works, basis Mo content	lb.	1.61	—
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content	lb.	1.60	—
Molybdic acid, 84%, dms., works.	lb.	1.15	1.25
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.965	—
dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.995	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.96	—
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.57½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.59	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.55	—
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.56	—
tanks, works	lb.	.54	—
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid mono).			
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E	lb.	.10½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾	—
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West 1¼c. higher.			
Monoethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).			
Monoethylortholuidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine)			
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31	—
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.30	—
tanks, 100% basis	lb.	.26	—
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis	lb.	.36	—
30-35% soln., dms., l.c.l. frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.36½	—
tanks, frt equald., 100% basis.	lb.	.26	—
40% soln., dms. frt equald., 100% basis	lb.	.33	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100% basis	lb.	.33½	—
tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis	lb.	.26	—
Monopentaerythritol, tech bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29	—
bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.30	—
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt alld	lb	3.05	—
dms. 100 lb lots same basis	lb	3.25	—
Monosodium glutamate, dms. dlvd.	lb.	1.07	1.15
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate monobasic)			
Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs	lb.	.29	.30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs	lb.	.25	.26
German, bgs	lb.	.25	.26
Morpholine, cns., 100-oz. f.o.b. works	oz.	12.35	—
Morphine hydrobromide, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b works	oz.	9.90	—
Morphine hydrochloride NF., cns., 100-oz., f.o.b works	oz.	9.90	—
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns. 100-oz., f.o.b works	oz.	9.90	—
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.55¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.56¾	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.52¾	—
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).			
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib dms., 100-lb lots	lb.	4.40	4.90
cns., 25-lb lots	lb.	4.50	5.00
Ketone fib dms., 100-lb lots	lb.	4.60	5.10
cns., 25-lb lots	lb.	4.70	5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb lots	lb.	1.26	—
cns., 25-lb lots	lb.	1.40	—
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.09	.09½
Montana, yellow, bgs	lb.	10½	—
Oriental, bgs.	lb.	.09	—
Mustard oil, syn., bots	lb.	1.60	1.85
Myristic acid, bgs	lb.	.23¼	.25¾
tanks	lb.	.22¼	—
Myrrh gum, cs	lb.	.65	.75

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).			
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha)			
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.19	—
Group 3	gal.	.13875	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.155	—
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 78°, tanks, f.o.b., frt. equald	lb.	.06¼	.06½
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11¾	—
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
cs., 50 lbs. c.l. same basis.	lb.	.15¾	—
1-lb. pkgs. c.l. same basis.	lb.	.18½	—
a-Naphthol, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.02	—
b-Naphthol, tech. flake bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.36	—
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works	lb.	5.00	—
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid)			
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neville and Winther's acid)			
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).			
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).			
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).			
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid)			
a-Naphthylamine, dms. frt. alld	lb.	.52	—
b-Naphthylamine tech. flake, bbls., works	lb.	1.60	—
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid)			
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).			
Naringin, fib. dms.	lb.	8.50	—
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms.	lb.	.29	Nom.
20° cold test, dms.	lb.	.28	Nom.
30° cold test, dms.	lb.	.27	Nom.
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	7.00	8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity	gram.	.18	—
fib. dms. 100-999-gram lots, basis activity	gram.	.25	—
Tech., fib. dms.	gram.	.13½	—
Neopentylglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	—
Nerol, dms.	lb.	4.75	—
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots	lb.	425.00	575.00
Tunisian, bots.	lb.	400.00	—
Nerolin, cns.	lb.	2.45	2.85
Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.50	—
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.72	.79
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.83	.90
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.39½	.47½
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.78	.79
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works	lb.	.81¼	—
Nickel nitrate, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.34½	.36½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls.	lb.	.92	—
Green, bbls.	lb.	.91	—
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30½	.38
Nicotinamide, USP, 50-kilo, dms., frt. equald	kilo.	5.75	—
dms., smaller lots, same basis.	kilo.	5.85	6.05
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, 50-kilo dms., dlvd	kilo.	6.50	7.50
Nicotine sulfate 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms. frt. alld	lb.	1.20	—
40% manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.05	—
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).			
Niger seed, bgs.	lb.	.10¼	—
Nikethamide, cbys.	lb.	5.00	—
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs.		5.75	—
cbys., l.c.l., works E. 100 lbs.		6.05	6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs.		6.25	—
cbys., l.c.l., works E. 100 lbs.		6.55	7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs.		6.75	—
cbys., l.c.l., works E. 100 lbs.		7.05	7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs.		7.25	—
cbys., l.c.l., works E. 100 lbs.		7.55	8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs.		3.90	—
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs.		4.90	—
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
cbys. extra, l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½	—
5-pint bots. extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.25
dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.59	—
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol, tech., paste, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.64	—
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.15	—
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.10	—
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.49	—
dms. t.l., frt alld.	lb.	.51	—
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kgs.	lb.	1.50	—
p-Nitroaniline c.l., t.l., dms., 20,000 lb. min., dlvd	lb.	.44½	—
dms. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.46½	—
o-Nitroanisole tech., tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.36	—
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.72	—
Nitrobenzene, dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63	—
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.39½	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42½	—
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.41½	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.44½	—
250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.44½	.47½
Spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.44	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.47	—
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.46	—
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.			
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.26	.27
2-Nitro p-cresol, tech., dms., dlvd	lb.	.56	—
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.30	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.26	—
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher			
Nitrogen solutions, direct application, tanks, f.o.b. works	unit-ton	1.64	—
Manufacturing type, same basis.	unit-ton	1.32	—
Nitrogen tetroxide, indust., tankcars, f.o.b Hopewell, Va	lb.	.065	—
Cyls. t.l., min. 5 tons, same basis	lb.	.07½	—
Cyls. l.c.l., t.l.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works	unit-ton.	4.50	5.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works	unit-ton.	2.50	—
(The foregoing price is per unit NH_3, plus 50c. per unit a.p.a., bulk, f.o.b. producers' works, Chicago.)			
Nitromethane, dms., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.26	—
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27½	—
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher			
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.31	—
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.94	—
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.49	—
dms. l.c.l. frt alld	lb.	.47	—
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	.25½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.26	—
1-Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb higher.			
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.18½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.59	—
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.38	—
dms., l.c.l., frt alld.	lb.	.40	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.33	—
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., c.l., dms., c.l./works	lb.	.37½	—
dms. l.c.l., works	lb.	.38	—
flake, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.37½	—
dms. l.c.l., works	lb.	.38	—
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms.	lb.	1.20	—
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.27½	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.29	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.25	—
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.			
Noscapine, cns.	oz.	1.60	—
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs.	lb.	1.20	—
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	.95	.99
Nutmeg oil, USP dist., East Indian, cns.	lb.	6.50	7.50
West Indian, cns.	lb.	9.00	12.00
Nux vomica, bls.	lb.	.20	—
Powd., bbls., bgs.	lb.	.20	.22

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, natl.)			
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms.	lb.	.44	.49
Octane, indust., tanks, flamene, N.J.	gal.	.30	—
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1	lb.	.40½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. Zone 1	lb.	.41½	—
tanks, dlvd. Zone 1	lb.	.37½	—
Octyl alcohol, perfumers grade, bots	lb.	1.40	1.75
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech)			
n-Octyl-decyl alcohol blend, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.29	—
tert-Octylamine, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.34½	—
dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.35	—
Octylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.29	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25½	—
Octylphenol in dms., 1lc. higher.			

OILS

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liquid, dms.	lb.	.30	.34
tanks	lb.	.24½	.27
Oleic acid, dbl dist. refined, dms.	lb.	.27	.31
tanks	lb.	.24	—
S. D., dms.	lb.	.27	.31
tanks	lb.	.23	—
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).			
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs	lb.	.15	.21
Tears, cs.	lb.	.22	.24
Olibanum oil, bots	lb.	3.00	3.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, ex wharf	gal.	2.25	—
Olivine, crude, works	ton	12.00	—
20 mesh, works	ton	13.00	—
100 mesh works	ton	20.00	—
Opium, USP, cns., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works	oz.	19.00	—
gran. cns. 50 lbs. same basis	oz.	21.65	—
powd. cns. 50 lbs. same basis	oz.	21.65	—
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms	lb.	.36	.39
Calif., sweet, cns., dms	lb.	.36	—
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	.36	—
Messina, cns.	lb.	3.25	3.50
West Indian, bitter, cns., dms	lb.	2.50	2.75
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, tcs	lb.	.36	.38
Sweet	lb.	.28	—

ORANGE PIGMENTS

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns	oz.	1.70	2.00
Orris root, Florentine, bls	lb.	.55	—
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.45	—
Verona, bls	lb.	.35	—
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.40	—
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).			
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).			
Orthochloraniline (see o-Chloraniline).			
Orthochlorobenzoic acid (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).			
Orthochloroparanitraniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitraniline).			
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).			
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).			
Orthocresotinic acid (see 1,3-Cresotinic acid).			
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).			
Orthonitraniline (see o-Nitraniline).			
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).			
Orthonitroparaphenylenediamine (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).			
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).			
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).			
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).			
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).			
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert Amylphenol).			
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine base).			
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).			
Orthoxine, USP, bots.	gram	3.00	—
Ouricury, wax, crude, bgs.	lb.	.30	—
Refd., pure, bgs.	lb.	.34	—
Oxalic acid, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.19	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.20½	—
Oxalic acid in drums is priced ½c. per lb higher			
o-Oxynaphthoic acid pigment manufacture, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.912	—
Dyestuff manufacture, dms., same basis	lb.	1.83	—
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.75	—
cns., smaller lots, works	lb.	4.92	—

P

Palm oil, chrff., dms.	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, New York	lb.	.12	—
Palm oil acid, double dist. dms.	lb.	.16½	—
tanks	lb.	.14	—
single dist., dms.	lb.	.17½	—
tanks	lb.	.17½	—
Palmarosa oil, cns.	lb.	3.25	—
Papain, powd., bxs.	lb.	3.25	—
Papaverine hydrochloride, natl. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. lots	oz.	2.60	—
100-oz. lots	oz.	2.60	—
cns., smaller lots	oz.	2.65	—
Papaverine sulfate, natl. or syn., USP, cns	oz.	2.60	—
Paprika, Hungarian, bgs	lb.	.32	—
Domestic, bgs.	lb.	.35	—
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.45	—
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic).			

Methanol, syn., zone 2, tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., divd. Metropolitan area	gal.	.39 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., divd.	gal.	.34 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald	lb.	21.75 - —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald	lb.	27.25 - —

Methenamine (see Hexamethylene-tetramine).

Methionine hydroxyanalogue, tcal-cium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.10 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis	lb.	1.16 - —
dl-Methionine, fib, dms., frt. alld., 50-lb or more	lb.	3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98% fib dms., same basis	lb.	1.43 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs lb.		.66 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret dms., c.l., divd zone 1	lb.	.21½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22 - .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., divd zone 1	lb.	.23½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.24 - .24½

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld	gal.	.62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	gal.	.60½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	gal.	70½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.	gal.	.44½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., divd.	lb.	.35¼- —
dms., l.t.l., divd.	lb.	.36¼- —
tanks, divd.	lb.	.32¼- —

Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).

Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., divd. E.	lb.	.17 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. E.	lb.	.18½- —
tanks, divd. E.	lb.	.14½- —
Methyl amyl alcohol, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.17 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.18½- —
tanks, divd.	lb.	.14½- —
Methyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	1.99¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	2.00 - —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.60 - —
Methylanthranilate, cns.	lb.	2.20 - 2.70
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms.	lb.	.60 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld	lb.	.62 - .72
on 100 lbs.	lb.	.73 - .79

Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis	lb.	.89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs	lb	1.05 - —
Standard vis. (15,400 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis	lb.	.76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld.		
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald	lb.	.22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis.	lb.	.16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis.	lb.	.12¾- —
Refrigerator mfgs., cyls., divd	lb.	.48¾- —
Other consumers or service men, cyls., divd	lb.	.67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).		
Methyl cinnamate, cns	lb.	1.55 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd	lb.	.16½- —
tanks, divd.	lb.	.12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.45¾- —
tanks, works	lb.	.43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms	lb.	.35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works	lb.	.10 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.07 - —

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H-100	1,070 at 210° F.
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a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .27 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .28 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 27.25 - 29.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.85
Methyl isoamyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½ - —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 2.45 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion, tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .84 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .60¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½ - .67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram. bots gram. No Prices.
2-Methyl-5-vinyl pyridine, 40-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. 1.32 - —
5-39 dm. lots, same basis lb. 1.37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 1.27 - —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.93 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb 4.35 - —
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Methylene blue, NF, crystals, 100-lbs., frt. equald lb. 4.10 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .12½ - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l. dlvd lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .11¼ - —
b-Methylnaphthalene .32°C., m.p., dms., works lb .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs. c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 60 mesh works lb. .03 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½ - —
bgs. l.c.l., ex-whse. lb. .07¼ - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld E. lb. .08¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or freight alld. E lb. .09 - —
wet-grd., rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse, or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾ - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾ - —
bgs., ex-whse or frt. alld E. lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼ - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs. works lb. .0160 - .0673
Mineral oil, white tech., 50-65 vis., non ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .70 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .54 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .70½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½ - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .54½ - —
NF, 80-90% vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .71 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .55 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .61 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .83 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .88 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .67 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .90 - —
tankcars, same basis gal. .69 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .875 - .90
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .925 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .69 - .715
340-350 vis., nonret, dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .92½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. gal. .97½ - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .76½ - —
(For dlvd. N.Y. prices add 2c. for c.l. and 3c. for l.c.l.).
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tankcars, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
New York gal. .305 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .25 - —
regular, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .145 - —
140 F. flash, New York, New Jersey at terminal gal. .205 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .17 - —
Mink oil, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.20 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .14 - .14½
tanks, New York gal. .15½ - .16
Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. .49 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Tech., chemical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.61 - —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.60 - —
Molybdic acid, 84%, dms., works. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .965 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾ - —
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylaliphanaphthylamine (see n-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine)
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .36 - —
30-35% soln., dms., l.c.l. frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .36½ - —
tanks, frt equald., 100% basis. lb. .26 - —
40% soln., dms. frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33½ - —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .26 - —
Monopentaerythritol, tech. bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .30 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt alld lb 3.05 - —
dms 100-lb lots same basis lb 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms. dlvd. lb. 1.07 - 1.15
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic)
Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs lb. .29 - .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .25 - .26
German, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Morphine, cns., 100-oz. f.o.b. works oz 12.35 - —
Morphine hydrobromide, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b works oz. 9.90 - —
Morphine hydrochloride, NF., cns., 100-oz., f.o.b works oz. 9.90 - —
Morphine sulfate, USP., cns., 100-oz., f.o.b works oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .56¾ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .52¾ - —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib dms., 100-lb lots lb 4.40 - 4.90
cns., 25-lb lots lb 4.50 - 5.00
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb 4.60 - 5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots lb 4.70 - 5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb 1.26 - —
cns., 25-lb lots lb 1.40 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
Montana, yellow, bgs lb. .10½ - —
Oriental, bgs. lb. .09 - —
Mustard oil, syn., bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs lb. .23¼ - .25¾
tanks lb. .22¼ - —
Myrrh gum, cs lb. .65 - .75

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
Group 3 gal. .13875 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .155 - —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 78°, tanks, f.o.b., frt. equald lb. .06¼ - .06½
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .14½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾ - —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾ - —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18¼ - —
a-Naphthol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.02 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb 5.00 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid)
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neville and Winther's acid)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid)
a-Naphthylamine, dms., frt. alld lb. .52 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech. flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid)
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
Naringin, fib. dms. lb. 8.50 - —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms. lb. .29 Nom.
20° cold test, dms. lb. .28 Nom.
30° cold test, dms. lb. .27 Nom.
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .16 - —
fib. dms. 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .25 - —
Tech., fib. dms. gram. .13½ - —
Neopentylglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Nerol, dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots lb. 425.00 - 575.00
Tunisian, bots. lb. 400.00 - —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.45 - 2.85
Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .72 - .79
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .83 - .90
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .39½ - .47½
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .78 - .79
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .81¼ - —
Nickel nitrate, dms., frt. alld. lb. .34½ - .36½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. lb. .92 - —
Green, bbls. lb. .91 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½ - .38
Nicotinamide, USP, 50-kilo, dms., frt. equald. kilo. 5.75 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis. kilo. 5.85 - 6.05
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, 50-kilo dms., dlvd. kilo. 6.50 - 7.50
Nicotine sulfate 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms. frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs. lb. .10¼ - —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 8.00 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18¼ - —
cbys. extra, l.c.l., works. lb. .20 - —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
5-pint bots. extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol, tech., paste, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., t.l., frt alld. lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kgs. lb. 1.50 - —
p-Nitroaniline, c.l., t.l., dms., 20,000 lb. min., dlvd. lb. .44½ - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½ - —
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .39½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42½ - —
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .41½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44½ - —
250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44½ - .47½
Spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., dlvd lb. .88 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .28½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .26 - —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, direct application, tanks, f.o.b. works unit-ton. 1.64 - —
Manufacturing type, same basis. unit-ton. 1.32 - —
Nitrogen tetroxide, indust., tankcars, f.o.b Hopewell, Va. lb. .065 - —
Cyls., t.l., min. 5 tons, same basis lb. .07¼ - —
Cyls., l.c.l., t.l.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works. unit-ton. 3.50 - —
(The foregoing price is per unit NH_3, plus 50c. per unit a.p.a., bulk, f.o.b. producers' works, Chicago.)
Nitromethane, dms., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .26 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27½ - —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
dms, t.c.l. frt alld lb. .47 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .28½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
1-Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, dms., c.l., works oz. 27½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
flake, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Noscapine, cns. oz. 8.00 - —
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.20 - —
West Indian, bgs. lb. .98 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns. lb. 8.00 - 12.00
West Indian, cns. lb. 9.00 - 12.00
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .20 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .30 - —

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms lb. .44 - .47
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J gal. .20 - —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .41½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .43½ - .46
tanks, dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .37½ - —
Octyl alcohol, perfumers grade, bots. lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech).
n-Octyl-decyl alcohol blend, tanks, dlvd lb. .19 - —
tert-Octylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .54½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
Octylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .21½ - —
Octylphenol in dms., 11c. higher.

OILS

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liquid, dms. lb. .16 - .18
tanks lb. .14¼ - .16
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .18½ - .21
S. D., dms. lb. .16 - —
tanks lb. .15 - —
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs lb. .15 - .20
Tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots. lb. 5.00 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots lb 8.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, ex whse. gal. 2.35 - 2.40
Olivine, crude, works ton 12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ton 15.00 - —
100 mesh works ton 20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works oz. 19.20 - —
gran., cns., 50 lbs., same basis oz. 21.65 - —
powd., cns., 50 lbs., same basis oz. 21.65 - —
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. .70 - .90
Calif., sweet., cns., dms lb. .60 - —
Florida, cns., dms lb .9 - .45
Messina, cns. lb. 3.25 - 5.00
West Indian, bitter, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 2.50
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .18 - .20
Sweet lb. .28 - .30

ORANGE PIGMENTS

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .65 - —
Verona, bls. lb. .35 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine)
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Ouabain, USP, bots. gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury, wax, crude, bgs. lb. .50 - .55
Refd., pure, bgs. lb. .54 - .58
Oxalic acid, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .19 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .20½ - —
Oxalic acid in drums is priced ½c. per lb higher.
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, pigment manufacture, dms., frt. alld lb. .912 - —
Dyestuff manufacture, dms., same basis lb. 1.03 - 1.14
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms lb. .14¾ - .15
tanks, New York lb. .12 - —
Palm oil acid, double dist. dms. lb. .16½ - .19
tanks lb. .14 - —
single dist., dms. lb. .16 - .18
tanks lb. .13½ - —
Palmarosa oil, cns. lb. 5.25 - 6.50
Papain, powd., bots. lb. 3.25 - 10.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Hungarian, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).

rachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
ramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
ranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
ratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
ra-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
rachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
rachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
ra-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
rachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
rachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
racresol (see p-Cresol).
radibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
radichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
ra toner, red, bbls.....lb. 1.30 - —
Chlorinated, kgs.....lb. 1.41 - —
raffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F., ASTM. tanks, refy. lb. .0655- .0660
Fully refd., 122°-124°F., ASTM, lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
132°-134° F., ASTM, tanks, refy. 135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.
raffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F., tanks east coast refy. gal. .17½- —
raffin wax (see Paraffin)
raformaldehyde 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - .13
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse lb. .1715- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1865- —
USP-X, fib. dms., c.l. f.o.b., works lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .21½- —
raldehyde tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
ranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
ranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)
ranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
ranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
raphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
raphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
raphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
ra-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
ra-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
rathion, ethyl, dms., frt. alld lb. .84 —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
ratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
ssion flower herb, bls..... lb. .35 40
tchouli oil, imp., cns. ..... lb. 5.60 6.50
each kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
eacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd E of Rockies lb. 1.00 —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W of Rockies.
eanut meal, old process, 45%, bgs., f.o.b. mills ton.67.00 Nom.
solvent, same basis ton.65.00 Nom.
eanut oil crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .16¼- —
Refd., dms. lb. .21¼- .21½
tanks lb. .19¼- —
ectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., 100 kilos, f.o.b. shipt. pt. kilo. 4.52 - —
elargonic acid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
ton lots, same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
enicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .018 - —
enicillin, procaine, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .020 - —
ennyroyal oil, USP imported, cns. lb. 2.35 - 2.80
entachlorophenol, 50-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., less than ton-lots, same basis. lb .23 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., 2,000 lb. minimum, same basis lb. .22½- —
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
entaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
entaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
entane, indust, tanks, Tex refy. gal. .14 - —
entobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 —
epper, black, Malabar, bgs.....lb. .45½- —
Lampong, bgs. .....lb. .45 - —
Red, Funtuas, bgs. .....lb. .30 - .31
Japanese, Hontoka, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Santaka, bgs. .....lb. .30 - .31
Sudanese, bgs. .....lb. .52 - .56
White, Muntok, bgs .....lb. .52 - —
eppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. No stocks.
Imp., USP, dms. .....lb. .85 - .90
eppermint oil, nat., dms .....lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Redist., USP, dms .....lb. 4.25 - 4.65
erchloroethylene dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd lb. .12¼- —
eri acid, dry bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls. frt. alld .....lb. 1.55 - —
eru balsam, dms lb 1.15 - 1.50
ersic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
etitgrain oil South American, cns., dms lb. 2.30 - —
etrolatum, NF, cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .085 - .08625
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11125-.11250
tanks, refy. .....lb. .0625- .06375
NF, extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07625- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1025- —
tanks, refy. .....lb. .05375- —
NF, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07625- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .1025- —
tanks, refy. .....lb. .05375- —
USP, lily white, dms., c.l., refy lb .09125-.09675
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1175- .1225
tanks, refy .....lb. .08875- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. .09625- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .1225- —
tanks, refy. .....lb. .07375- —
Full tankwagons of petrolatum are ¼c. more per lb. than tankcars.
etroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- .18¼
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works .....lb. .14½- .17
50-55%, sulfuric content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. lb .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis .....lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lbs., frt. alld..lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld E. of Rockies..lb. .16½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .14½- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .16¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17¼- —
tanks, same basis .....%lb. .14¼- —
39°C., or above, tar dist., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .15¾- —
Phenol, USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .16¼- —

Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb. dm., 2,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
250-lb. dm., same basis .....lb. 1.35 - —
Phenothiazine drench, fib. dms., t.l., dlvd. lb. .46 - —
fib. dms., ton lots, dlvd.....lb. .49 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., dlvd .....lb. .45 - —
fib. dms., ton lots, dlvd.....lb. .48 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots. lb. 2.15 - 2.35
100%, bots. .....lb 3.80 - 4.00
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
di-Phenylalanine, dms., 1-kilo kilo.65.00 - —
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 200-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.45 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .51½- —
tanks, dlvd. E .....lb. .47½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. 1.08 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, comi, fib. dms, 100 to 1,000 lbs., works. lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., dms, works lb. 1.55 - —

Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .76¼- —
Phenylethyl acetate bots. .....lb. 1.25 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms.lb. 1.14 1.50
Standard, dms .....lb 1.10 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine dms., 20,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb 1.50 —
dms. smaller lots, frt. alld lb 1.70 1.83
Phenylethylphenyl acetate bots lb 4.00 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine 97%, 450-lb dms.lb 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd E 1.80 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .43° - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¼- .27
nubs, bgs. .....lb. .33¼ .37
seeds, bgs. .....lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. .....lb. .20 .24
Phloroglucinol, comi., fib dms., works lb 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works .....lb.17.75 - —
Tech., fib dms. works .....lb.10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works lb. .15½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton.46.50 - —

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Phosphate Rock—Schaeffer's Salt

Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines, short-ton 4.989 5.398
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton 5.849 5.858
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton 6.429 6.438
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton 7.329 - 7.338
76-77%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis short-ton 8.219 8.228

Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at 2.52 per bbl. and labor at $1.64.

Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 7.25 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs 5.60 - —

Phosphoric acid, food grade, 80%, cbys., c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 7.85 —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.10 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs 6.00 —
NF 85%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 8.50 —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.75 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs 6.65 —

Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., c.l., works lb .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb .56 - .57
white (yellow), solid dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb .20 .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb .21½ - —
tanks, works, frt equald, lb .19 - —

Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb .12½ - —

Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb .13½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .14½ - .15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works lb .11½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .12½ - .13½

Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb .1375 - .1475
dms., l.c.l., works lb .1475 - .1675

Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .39 - .40

Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .15 - —
tanks, works lb .12½ - —

Phthalic anhydride bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb .17½ - —

Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld lb .65 - —

Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls. dlvd E of Rockies, lb 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb 1.52 - —

Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.

Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls. lb 1.71 - —

Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W of Rockies

Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1-000-lb. lots or more lb 5.00 - —
NF, fib. dms. lb 5.20 - —

a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb .46 - .48
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .43 - .46
tanks, same basis lb .43 - .46

b-Picoline, 98% dms., t.l., works. lb 1.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 1.15 - —
tanks, same basis lb .95 - —

b,g-Picoline, 5°C. dms., c.l., works, lb .32½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .33 - —

g-Picoline, dms., f.o.b., works lb 1.60 - —
tanks, t.l. same basis lb 1.50 - —

Picric acid, NF bbls. lb .85 - —
Tech., bbls. lb .50 - —

Pigment green B, kgs lb 1.55 - —

Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz 4.75 - 5.25

Pilocarpine nitrate, USP bots., vials, oz 4.65 - 5.15

Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb .69 - .72
Mexican, bgs. lb .61 - —

Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb 3.75 9.25

Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns lb 2.50 - 2.60

Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works lb .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. ex whse New York, lb .173 - —
Steam-dist. dms. ex whse., New York lb .185 - —
dms. dlvd lb 188 —

Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Sibirica oil).

Pink root, bls. lb 2.25 - —

Piperazine anhyd., dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb 1.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb 1.85 - —

Piperazine citrate, 36% dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb 1.33 - —

Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms. 1,000 lbs or more, frt alld lb 1.29 - —

Piperazine hexahydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb .90 - —
dms., 200-900 lbs., frt. alld lb .93 - —

Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs or more, frt. alld lb 1.11 - —

Piperidine, dist., 98% min., 5 dms. or more, l.c.l., t.t.l., f.o.b. works lb 2.65 - —
1-4 dms., same basis lb 2.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb 2.55 - —

Piperonyl butoxide, dms. dlvd E lb 4.50 5.05

PITCHES

Pitch quotations are listed individually For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Platinum metal, works oz 81.00 -85.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb .45 50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb 12.50 -15.50
Poke root, bls. lb .19 .22
Polymyxin, bots., bulk, 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units, 1,000,000 units .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25 billion units, 1,000,000 units .56 - —

Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works, lb .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb .47 - .49

Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb .47 - .49

Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs. lb .23½ - .26
Nubs, bgs. lb .38 - .44

Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb .13 - —
Danish, bgs. lb .12 - —
Polish, bgs. lb .12½ - —
Turkish, bgs. lb .11 - —

Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 5.25 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs 3.70 - —
reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs 9.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs 11.05 - —
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 9.10 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 10.60 - —

Potassium acetate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb .31 - —

Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb .22 - —
powd., dms. lb .24 - —

Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb .18½ - .19¼

Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.

Potassium bitartrate, NF, gran., powd., 100-lb bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .37 - —
100-lb bgs., 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt., same basis lb .38 - —
100-lb bgs. smaller lots, same basis lb .40 - —

Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb 16.00 -22.00

Pelletized potassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb lots

Potassium bromate, 200-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .49 - —

Potassium bromide, USP gran., bbls., kgs lb .39 - .40

Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls., dms lb .22 - .24
Dom. tech. powd., bbls., dms lb .21 - .22
Dom. calcinated, bgs., c.l. works, 100 lbs 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 9.55 - —
Dom. hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.15 - —

Potassium chlorate, cryst, dms., c.l., works lb .12¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .13½ - .14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb .12¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .14 - .15
works lb .12¼ - —

Potassium chlorate, NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb .16¾ -
NF, gran., 25-lb metal dms lb .36 - —
NF powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb .17¼ - —

Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works, ton 28.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb 33.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms lb 33.00 - —
USP, gran., dms. lb .21 - .23
USP, powd., dms. lb .24 - .26

Potassium chloride agricultural (see Potassium muriate).

Potassium chromate, tech., dms., works lb .50 - .51

Potassium citrate, NF, gran., 250-lb. dms., f.o.b. works E lb .43 - —
powd. 250-lb dms. same basis, lb .46 - —

Potassium cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb .42½ - —
dms., 5,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb .43 —
dms., 2,000-4,999-lb. lots lb .43½ —
dms., 1,999-lb. lots or less lb .44½ - .46½

Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).

Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb .50 - —
dms. smaller lots works lb .65 - —

Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb .24½ - —
dms. smaller lots lb .29 - —

Potassium fluoborate fib dms., c.l., works lb .30 - —
fib dms. l.c.l., works lb .31 - —

Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb .36 - .37

Potassium gluconate, 100-lb dm., f.o.b works E lb 1.67 - —

Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb 2.10 2.30

Potassium hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).

Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb .33½ .38

Potassium hypophosphite, NF fib dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.38 - —

Potassium iodide, USP cryst. gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb 1.55 - —

Potassium manure salt, min. 20% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, unit-ton .17 - .1765

Potassium metabisulfite, gran. dms., lb .16 - —
Powd., dms lb .27 - —

Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton .35 - .37
bagged 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton 26.00 -27.20
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton .38 - .40
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton 27.80 -29.00

Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1961.

Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.

Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs 17.00 —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs 18.00 -19.00
gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs 9.50 —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs 11.00 -12.00
powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs 10.50 —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs 12.00 -13.00

Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd., 300-lb. dm. f.o.b works E lb .32 - —

Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l. works ton 219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs 17.48 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs 18.73 - —

Powdered potassium pentahorate $10 per ton higher.

Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb .18½ - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb .19 - .20

Potassium permanganate, comi., kgs. works lb .25 .33
USP dms. works lb .29 .35

Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb 1475 - 1575

Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide)

Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).

Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1.2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs 7.25 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs 6.15 —

Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 40.5° Be. 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs 5.90 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.60 - —
Glass grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 17.30 -18.00
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 17.80 - —
Soln., 29° Be. 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 4.60 - —

Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works, lb .09½ - .10

Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb higher.

Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld, lb .864 - 1.196

Potassium sulfate, min. 50% K_2O, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton .65½ - .67½

Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1961.

Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.

Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms., lb .31 - .33
NF VII, gran., 400-lb. dm lb .18 - —
NF VII, powd., 400-lb dm lb .17 - —

Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate).

Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb .77 - .79

Potassium titanate, cons., c.l., works, lb .16¼ - —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb .16½ - —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb .16¾ - —

Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk works, base price, ton 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton 14.00 - —

Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF gran. or powd., 250-lb. dms., c.l., works E lb .42½ - —
250-lb dms. 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb .43 - —
250-lb. dms., same basis lb .43½ - —

Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb .39 .40

Potassium-zirconium flouride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. works lb .52½ - .55

Pregnenolone, bots. gram No prices.

Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram No prices.

Procaine hydrochloride USP antibiotic grade dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb 2.10 - 2.25

USP, ampule grade, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb 2.40 - —
dms., 500 lbs lb 2.45 - —
dms., 100 lbs lb 2.50 - —

Progesterone, USP, bots gram No prices.

Pregnenolone acetate, bots gram No prices.

Propenyl guaethol, dms lb 24.30 -27.00

b-Propriolactone tech., dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb .47½ - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb .48½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .45 - —

Propionic acid syn. pure, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .23¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .24¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .20¾ - —

n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .16¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb .12¼ - —

n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .14 - .15
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .15½ - .16½
tanks, dlvd lb .11½ - .12½

n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb 3.90 4.40

n-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 - 2.40

Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo 55.00 —
bots., smaller lots kilo 55.10 -55.30

n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.24 —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb 1.255 - —

n-Propylene dichloride consumers', dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb .0845 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .0995 - —
tanks, same basis lb .07 —

Propylene dichloride prices 1c. higher, same basis

Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .16¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb .12½ - —
USP dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb .17 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb .18¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb .14½ - —

Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb .18½ - —

Propylene oxide dms., c.l., dlvd, E, lb .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd, E lb .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd, E lb .14½ - —

Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb .42 - .45
Blonde bgs lb .18 - .20
Husks, bgs. lb .45 - .48

Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb .03⅜ - .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb .03⅞ - —
Imp., Italian silk-screen, coarse, bgs. ton lots lb .06½ - —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton 60.00 —
fine, bgs. ton 60.00 -70.00

Pumpkin seed, bgs lb .25 - .26

Pyrethrins, syn (see Allethrin).

Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd. 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb .50 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb .71 - —

Pyrethrum liquid, 20-1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works, gal 9.60 - 9.80

100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrine per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal 45.90 -46.90

Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb 11.00 -11.35
purit, 20%, dms., works lb 11.00 -11.35

Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal 2.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal 2.80 - —
Refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb .75½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .76 - .76½
tanks, same basis lb .71 - —

Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb .17½ - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb .18 - .21

Pyridoxine hydrochloride, USP, dms., f.o.b. works kilo 90.00 - —

Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton 4.50 - 5.00

Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)

Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).

Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls., 100-lbs., f.o.b. works lb 3.50 - —

Pyrogallol, NF 100-lb dms lb 3.50 - —

Pyroxylin, USP, bots lb 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb .10 - —

Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).

Quince seed, bgs. lb 1.55 - 1.70

Quinidine sulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm. oz .78¼ - —

Quinine, NF, 1,000-oz. dm. oz .3750 - —

Quinine bisulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm. oz .28 - —

Quinine hydrochloride, 1,000-oz. dm. oz .3650 - —

Quinine sulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm. oz .3150 - —

Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .50¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .51¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb .50 - —

R

R salt paste, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb .98 - —
Powd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld, 100% basis lb 1.08 - —

Rapeseed oil, dms. lb .19 - .19¼
tanks lb .17¼ - .17⅞

Rare earth oxalate, NF, 45-50%, bgs. works lb 1.15 - —

Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb 1.00 - 1.20

Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).

Red oil (see Oleic acid).

RED PIGMENTS

Red pigment quotations are listed individually For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).

Red toner, Lake C, alizanine, bbls., works lb 1.30 - —

Reserpine, cryst. bots gram 1.25 - —

Resorcinol, tech. grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb .77½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb .78½ - —
Resorcinol in dms., 1c. per lb more.

Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb 2.50 - —
USP, powd., dms., works lb 2.95 - —

Rhatany root, bgs lb .14 - .16

Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb 6.00 - —
Tungstated PTMA works, kgs lb 6.60 - —

Rhodinol, 5-lb cans lb 42.00 -51.00
Synthetic lb 14.00 -16.00

Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb .25 - —
powd., bgs lb .35 - —

Riboflavin, USP fib dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo 36.00 - —

Riboflavin-5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms. kilo or more, dlvd kilo 104.70 - —

Rice bran oil, clarified, dms., t.c.l. tanks, dlvd, E lb .15½ - —
lb .14 - —

Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split)

Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate)

Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing)

Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots lb 1,152.00 —
Turkish, bots., otto lb 600.00 -700.00
absolute lb 145.00 - —

Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb 1.15 - 1.20
Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb .80 - .95

Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).

Rotenone, fib. dms., works unit-lb .10½ - —
Resin, 25-45% fib dms., works, unit-lb .10½ - —

Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb .03¾ - —
bgs. ton lots, same basis lb .04¼ - —

Rubber solvent, petroleum, 115°F-245°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal .19 - —
Group 3 gal 13875 - —
Houston, Texas gal 155 - —

Rue oil, bots lb 2.75 3.00

Rutin, NF fib. dms., 10 kilo lots, kilo 11.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 Kilo lots kilo 11.50 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo 13.00 - —

Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb 3.25 - —

Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb .42 - .44

Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb 2.50 - —

Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.50 - —
dms., smaller lots lb 1.60 - —

USP, powd., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.55 - —
dms., smaller lots lb 1.65 - —

USP, powd., insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.53 - —
dms., smaller lots lb 1.63 - —

Safflower oil, dms., New York lb .19 - .20
tanks, Atl. coast lb .17½ —

Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb 19.50 - —
Safrol, dms lb 65 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs. lb .40 - —
Greek, cns. lb .15 - —
Italian, cns. lb .18 - —

Sage oil, clary, bots. lb 12.00 -15.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb 2.85 - 3.25
Spanish, cns. lb 1.25 - 1.75

Sal soda (see Soda sal).

Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., plant, frt. equald lb 1.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 1.25 - —

Salicylamide, 100-lb dms lb 1.05 - —

Salicylic acid, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb .40½ - —
fib dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb .44¾ - —

USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb .51¾ - —
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb .54¾ - —
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb .53¾ - —
100-lb. fib. dms. less than 1,000 lbs lb .56¾ - —

USP, pwd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb .58¾ - —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb .61¾ - —

Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb 1.20 - —
Powdered salol 25c per lb. higher.

Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 1.09 - —

Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 1.34 - —

Saltcake, dom. bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton 28.00 - —

Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)

Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs., lb .55 - .68
powd. fib. dms lb 75 - .78

Sandalwood oil, cns. lb 27.00 -30.00

Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb 1.03 —

Sassafras oil, artif., dms lb .45 - —
Nat., dom., dms lb 1.40 - —

Savory oil, cns lb 4.75 - —

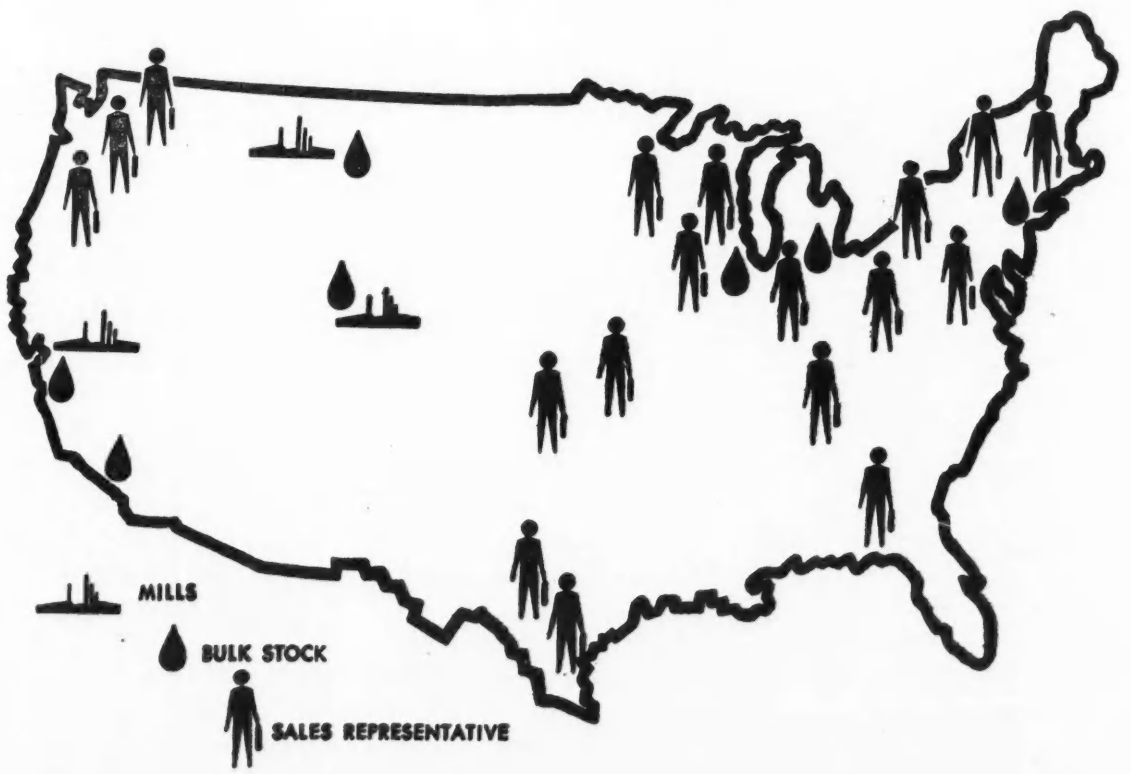
Schaeffer's salt paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb .85 - —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb .95 - —

Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, 10 oz. lots, bots oz. 13.50 - —
Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .69½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71½- —
Purified, bgs., c.l., works lb. .65½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .67½- —
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .31 - .33
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 6.50 - —
Senega root, bls. lb. 2.40 - —
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .20 - .22
siftings lb. .16 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .26 - .28
No. 2, bls lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bls lb. .14 - —
pods, bls. lb. .28 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sesame oil, USP, dms., l.c.l lb. .37 - .38
Sesame seed, Colombian, bgs. lb. .15½- —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs lb. .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs lb. .21 - —
nat., bgs. lb. .15 - —
Salvadorian, Nat. bgs lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l. works lb. .22 - .30½
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
Bonedry shellacs prices for less than 1,500-lb lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd. bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs. 10-bg. lots lb. .34 - .37
superfine, bgs. 10-bg. lots lb. .32 - .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .48 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ex whse ton 45.00 - 55.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
99½% 140 mesh, bgs., c.l. works ton 15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works ton 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .91⅛- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .94¾- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .95¼- —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .96¼- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 1,000 to 4,000 oz., f.o.b. works oz. .67¼- —
bots., 250-500 oz., same basis, oz. 67¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, 16-oz. bots oz. 1.48 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, ens lb. 40.00 - 43.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls. lb. .40 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .50 - —
Whole, bls. lb. .30 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
liq., 50% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50% rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
Liq., 73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis lb. 3.00 - 3.10
solid, 76% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda ash, conc., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs or more lb. 1.03 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 1.90 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, 200 lb. dm., less than ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .24 - —
ton lots or more, same basis, lb. .23½- —
Sodium arsenite, 94% soluble pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, 100-lb. dms., ton lots or more, f.o.b., works lb. .18½- —
1,500-1,900 dms., same basis lb. .19 - —
100-500 dms., same basis lb. .20 - —
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 100-kilos., dms., f.o.b. works kilo. 6.35 - —
less than 100-kilos kilo. 6.60 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, 100-lb. dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
100-lb. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .43 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.85 —
USP powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¼
Sodium bichromate in dms. ¼c. per lb higher
Sodium bifluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .2025- —
Sodium bisulfite, bulk, c.l. works, 100 lbs 2.00 —
dms. c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 3.00 3.60
dms. l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 3.50 4.10
Sodium bisulfite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.45 - —
Soln., 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —

Sodium borate (see Borax).
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. 8.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 11.75 -14.00
stabilized water soln., 12% NaBH, 100% basis, tanks, works lb. 7.50 - —
dms., same basis lb. 11.50 -13.00
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb lots.
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.10 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .09½- .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .03 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms. 20-dm lots or more, works lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib dms. l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16½
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190

Sodium citrate, anhyd., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .68 - —
NF VIII, gran, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .98 - —
USP XIV, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, briquettes or gran., 97 percent min., dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies, 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
dms., same basis, 5,000 to 19,999-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms., same basis, 2,000 to 4,900-lb. lots lb. .209 - —
dms., same basis, 1,999-lb. lots and under lb. .218 - —
Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.95 - —
Sodium diacetate, anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
250-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. 18¾- —
Tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-lot lots lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .14¼- —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1405- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .84 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms., works lb. 1.25 - 2.50
25% soln. in oil, dms., 50 lbs. or less, f.o.b. shipping point, lb. 2.20 - —
dms., 50-99 lbs. same basis lb. 1.77 - —
dms., 100-999 lbs., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Sodium hydride, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .95 - —
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .23½ —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .25¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots, lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .99 - —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).



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PVO mills and bulk stock points throughout the nation assure you immediate delivery and lower freight cost on Safflower Oil

The Pacific Vegetable Oil Corporation has plenty of safflower oil waiting for immediate delivery to you. PVO, the pioneer in safflower oil, has three safflower mills, seven bulk stock points and thirteen drum stock points throughout the nation. This means that you get speedy service and increased savings on your safflower oil freight charges.

PVO mills are located at Richmond, California; Culbertson, Montana; and Sidney, Nebraska. PVO bulk stock points are in New York, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Sidney, Nebr., and Culbertson, Mont.

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PACIFIC VEGETABLE OIL CORP.

1145 So. 10th St. · Richmond, California

PVO AGENTS

ATLANTA, GEORGIA — Nottingham Co.
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS — R. B. Huber Associates
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS — Daniel G. Horsley Co.
CLEVELAND, OHIO — Donald McKay Smith Inc.
DALLAS, TEXAS — W. W. Richerson Co.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN — George E. Moser & Son, Inc.
HOUSTON, TEXAS — Cron Chemical Corp.
NORTH KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI — Ack Sales Co.
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY — The Argus Company
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN — J. W. Copps, Inc.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA — Horton-Earl Co.
MONTREAL, CANADA — B. & S. H. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA — Baker Industrial Oils Co.
PORTLAND, OREGON — W. Ronald Benson, Inc.
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON — W. Ronald Benson, Inc.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI — Ivan T. Bauman Co.
TORONTO, CANADA — B. & S. H. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
VANCOUVER, B. C. — W. Ronald Benson, Inc.

Sodium Iodide—Solvent Naphtha

Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.13 • —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 • —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.25
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 210.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.30 • —
bags, smaller lots, ex whse, 100 lbs. 9.61 -11.61
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, ton 210.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 14.83 • —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 16.08 -18.08
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l., works, lb. .21 • —
Fused, 18,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .17 • —
Sodium metalinate, bbls., frt. alld, lb. .62 • —
Sodium metaphosphate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b shipping pt 100 lbs. 11.10 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.85 • —
dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.70 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 12.45 • —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 • —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works 100 lbs. 6.05 • —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 • —
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.45 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. 1.02 - 1.21
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .84 - .86
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls. lb. .77 • —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton 48.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton 44.00 • —
Imp., crude, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse ton 48.00 • —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 44.00 • —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.40 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.40 • —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.65 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 98%, bgs., works, 100 lbs. 12.35 • —
99%, bgs., works 100 lbs. 15.40 • —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 • —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Powd., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentabarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 • —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
bgs. l.c.l., works lb. .19 • .21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 • .22½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 • —
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP, IX, gran., dms lb. .52 • .53
NF, powd., dms. lb. .55 • .56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 8.10 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.50 - 9.55
Dibasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.75 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.90
Duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.75 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.25 • —
Monobasic, anhyd bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.15 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 -10.15
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.15 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.60 -10.20
Sodium phosphate tn dms. 60c. to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium phosphate, USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 • .20½
Sodium picramate, tech., paste, dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. .90 • —
Sodium propionate, any quantity, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .34½- —
Prices W of Rockies 3c. per lb. more.
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 11.25 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 12.00 -12.50
Ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .30 • —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .37 • .39
Tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.38 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.13 • —
bulk, hopper cars, same basis. 100 lbs. 6.83 • —
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .78½- —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs., dms. lb. .81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 5.60
Sales zones are (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La. and Miss. south of 31°; Tex. E. of 100°; S of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l. works 100 lbs. 5.70 • —
dms. c.l. t.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 • —
hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 • —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works 100 lbs. 5.35 • —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 • —
dms. 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works, 100 lbs. 5.85 • —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be., 1:3.2, turbid dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.65 • —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 3.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 • —
47° Be 1:2.9.9. turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 • —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 • —
52° Be 1:2.4 turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 • —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs. works ton 67.50 • —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .725 • —
Sodium silicofluoride tn dms. 0.4c. per lb. higher
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .736 - .795
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 • —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd. bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton 56.00 • —
Tech., detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 38.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton 34.00 • —
USP, cryst., fib dms. lb. .17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq. 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton 130.00 • —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .08 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 • —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 • —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 • —
Powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.55 • —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 • —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, purified, cryst., 250-lb. dms lb. .90 • —
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .367 • —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .387 • —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13½- —
Tech., anhyd. 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 • —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.15 • —
photograde, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0775- —
64-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0815- —
Tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.95 • —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 • —
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .35 • —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .35½- —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .42 • —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.73 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.48 • —
bulk, hopper cars, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.18 • —
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.32 • —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 • —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .23 • —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 • —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt equald gal. .30 • .31½
Petroleum, straight, aromatic, 310°-360°F. b.r., 14°-16°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .29 • —
Houston, Texas gal. .29 • —
355°-420°F. b.r., 17°-18°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York. gal. .30 • —
Houston, Texas gal. .30 • —

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Anhydrous Sodium Orthosilicate
Anhydrous Sodium Sesquisilicate
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Solvent naphtha, partial aromatic, 311°-365°F b.r., 31°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.235 - —
336°-340°F. b.r., 22°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.275 - —
319°-380°F. b.r., 27° C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.27 - —
322°-395°F. b.r., 28°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.28 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.33½- —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.35½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.38½- .40½
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.34 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.39 - .41
Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.19 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.16¼- —
cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.25 - .26
powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.38½- —
dms., 10,000 to 20,000 lb. lots, works	lb.	.40½- —
Sorbitol, soln., comi., aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.27 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.23¼- —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.23½ - .23½
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.20¼- .29½
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, unrestricted, Decatur	ton.	72.00 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur,	lb.	.10⅞- —
Foots, soapstock acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.0675- —
Alkali, refd., dms.	lb.	.1518- .1540
tanks	lb.	.1318- —
Clarified, dms.	lb.	.1468- .1490
tanks	lb.	.1268- —
Salad, refd., dms.	lb.	.13¼- .15¼
tanks	lb.	.13⅛- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms.,	lb.	.17¼- .18½
tanks	lb.	.14¾- —
S. D., dms.	lb.	.16 - .18½
tanks	lb.	.13½- —
Sparteine sulfate, cns., 100 oz. or more	oz.	.80 - —
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls	lb.	75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms	lb.	3.90 - 4.50
Sperm oil, bleached winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1730- .1850
tanks	lb.	.1350- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1650- .1750
tanks	lb.	.1450- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs.	lb.	.32 - .33
cakes, cs.	lb.	.33 .34
Spruce oil, cns., dms.	lb.	2.10 - 3.55
Squill, white, bls	lb.	.16 - .18
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.17 - .20
St. John's bread edible, bls.	lb.	.17 - —
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.906 - .928
Stannous oxide, dms., dlvd	lb.	1.682 - 1.812
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms.	lb.	1.129 - 1.384
Stannous chloride, hyd., crystal, 800 lbs. or more	lb.	.96 - —
Stannous sulfate, works	lb.	1.217 - 1.257
Star root (see Helonias root)		
Stargrass root (see Aletris root.)		
Stavesacre seed, bgs.	lb.	.60 .61
Stearic acid, bbl. pressed, bgs.	lb.	.16¾- .19¼
Single-pressed, bgs.	lb.	.16¼- .18¾
Triple-pressed, bgs.	lb.	.18½- .21
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York	gal.	.18 - —
tanks, Houston	gal.	.1475- —
tanks, group 3	gal.	.12875- —
Stramonium leaves, bgs.	lb.	.16½- .18
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk	gram.	.028 - .03
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., gran., 150-lb. dm., frt. equald	lb.	1.00 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works	lb.	.35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works	lb.	.37 - —
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.19 - —
Strontium chromate fib. dms., dlvd.	lb.	.48 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots	lb.	3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms	lb.	1.83 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works.	ton.	56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Quabain, USP).		
Strophanthin K, bots.	oz.	25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs	lb.	2.50 - 3.00
Styrax gum, USP, cs.	lb.	4.50 - 5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 - —
tanks, frt. equald.	lb.	.132 - —
Tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 - —
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.11 - —
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of benzene in the range of 31c. to 34c. a gallon and petroleum refining labor.		
Styrolyl acetate, bots	lb.	1.03 - 1.10
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., dms., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.62 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.63 - .75
Succinic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.51 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52 - —
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy	E. lb.	.0930- —
Sucrose acetate, isobutyrate, 90%, dms., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.33⅓- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.35 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31 - —
100%, t.l., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.35⅓- —
l.t.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.37 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.00 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose)		
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works	lb.	.60 - .65
80-lb. ctns., spot	lb.	.65 - .75
Sulfabenzamide, dms.	kilo.	8.80 - 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms.	kilo.	9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms	kilo.	6.61 - 6.83
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms	kilo.	8.15 - 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	23.35 -24.48
USP, powd., dms.	kilo.	22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms	kilo.	24.80 -25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms	kilo.	5.50 - 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms.	kilo.	23.50 - —
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms	kilo.	24.80 25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	19.65 -20.75
USP XV, powd., dms.	kilo.	18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works	100 lbs.	16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works	100 lbs.	17.50 18.50
Gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works	100 lbs.	14.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works	100 lbs.	16.25 -17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF, reg., 1,000 lb., fib. dms., frt. equald	lb.	1.75 - —
NF, reg., smaller lots, fib. dms., frt. equald	lb.	1.80 - —
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms	kilo.	16.28 - —
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins	kilo.	15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms	kilo.	16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	6.25 6.90
NF X, powd., dms.	kilo.	5.50 6.15
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.35 - —
Sulfur, comi., flour, bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	2.35 - —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.25 - —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	2.80 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines	long-ton.	23.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports.	long-ton.	25.00 - —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports	long-ton.	25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower.		
Sulfur, crude, imp., Mexican, bulk, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos	long-ton.	24.00 - —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower.		
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.65 - —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	7.00 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.25 - —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.95 - —
rolls, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.50 - —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.25 - —
salt block, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, comi., reg., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.45 - —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.70 - —
98-100%, pashing through mesh, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.55 - —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.80 - —
Sulfur, refd., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.90 - —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.05 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.75 - —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.00 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.05¼- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04½- —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., comi., cyls., works, frt. equald	lb.	.10 - .13
multi-unit cars, works	lb.	.0535- —
tanks, works	lb.	.045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., dlvd	lb.	.33 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04½- —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.30 - —
tanks, works	ton.	18.60 - —
66°Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works	ton.	22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works, East	ton.	23.50 - —
99%, tanks, works, East	ton.	23.70 - —
100%, tanks, works, East	ton.	23.95 - —
Sulfuric acid, California works, tanks	ton.	26.45 - —
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12¾- —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. al'd	lb.	.16¼- —
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works	ton.	25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works	ton.	29.00 - —
65%, tanks works	ton.	39.50 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore	unit-ton.	.90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J.	unit-ton.	.90 - .93
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla.,	unit-ton.	1.00 - —
bulk, f.o.b. vessel at Fla	unit-ton.	1.05 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns.	lb.	4.00 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns.	lb.	2.00 3.05

traveling salesmen

Out into the world they go, their appearance carefully planned to give the best impression wherever they are seen. Your drums too, can make as good an impression with custom silk screen imprinting done by Southern States Containers. In a modern, mechanized plant the process of making traveling salesmen out of drums is automatic . . . no delivery problems here!

Under the sparkling exterior, the inside looks just as good. Quality and high manufacturing standards make sure of this. Call collect, write or wire for prices. Your delivery and mechanical requirements will be met, and your drums will take on new importance as they join your sales department.

SOUTHERN STATES CONTAINERS
DIVISION OF REYNOLDS ALUMINUM SUPPLY COMPANY
2830 Fifth Avenue North FAirfax 2-5461 Birmingham, Alabama

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T, isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, grd., bgs., c.l., works, New York ton.28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton.31.00 -36.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, New York..ton.31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
99.95%, 400 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l. works..ton.38.00 - —
625 mesh micronized, bgs., c.l., works ton.80.00 - —
Dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 -39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -35.00
tanks, works ..... lb. .02⅞- .03⅛
Tall oil, crude, tanks, works .. lb. .03¼- .03½
Acid, refined dms., c.l., works lb. .08¾- .10
tanks, works ..... lb. .07½- .08¾
Dist., depending on grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .07¼- .09¾
tanks, works ..... lb. .06 - .08½
Tall oil fatty acids, less 2% rosin acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¾- .11
tanks, works ..... lb. .07¾- .09
2-6% rosin acid, dms., c.l., works, lb. .08½- .09
tanks, works ..... lb. .06½- .07
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd .... lb. .08½- —
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, lb. .06 - —
Inedible, fancy, guaranteed, bulk, f.o.b. steamer..lb. .06½- .06⅝
tanks, dvld. ..... lb. .06⅛- .06¼
No. 1, dlvd ..... lb. .05½- .05⅝
Prime, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .05¾- .05⅞
Special tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .05⅝- —
Sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. .... lb. .08½- .08¾
50%, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .10½- .11
Tallow acids, dist., dms. ..... lb. .13¾- .15⅝
tanks ..... lb. .10¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms. ..... lb. .15½- .18
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. .... lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks ..... lb. .12½- —
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms .... lb. 4.75 - —
Tankage, animal, reeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York bulk, unit-ton. 4.75 - 5.00
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb. 2.06 - 2.07
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.... lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb 1.96 - 1.99
Tech., dms ..... lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms ..... lb. 6.60 - 8.00
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., dms., l.c.l., same basis ..gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., frt. equald basis ..... gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .60 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .62 - —
50-53%, dms. c.l., same basis gal. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .75 - —
tanks same basis ..... gal. .77 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, NF, 100-lb bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
bgs., 10,000 lbs. 1 shipt., same basis lb. .43 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .47 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms ..... lb. .50 - .60
Prime, dms ..... lb. .40 - .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms ..... lb .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Testosterone, USP, bots. ..... gram. No prices.
Testosterone propionate, USP bots. gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½ - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .66½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.64 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or t.l.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .25½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. . lb. .26½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J. .. lb. .27½- —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J.... lb. .28½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver ..... lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver ..... lb. .26 - —
Tetrahydrophthalic anhydride dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd ..... lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b., works lb. 4.10 - 4.15
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms., 500-lbs. works lb 6.45 - —
Theobromine, sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms., 500-lbs., works, lb. 3.80 - —
Theophyline, USP, anhyd., 100-lb. dms., frt alld lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld. kilo.27.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld. kilo.27.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .74 - —
dms., less ton lots ..... lb. .76 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., 55 gal dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Thiosalicylic acid, 80%, dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. .33 - —

Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, dms., 25 kilos, works, kilo.115.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, triple sifted extra, bgs. .lb. .25 - —
Spanish, extra, bgs. ..... lb. .11 - —
reg., bgs. ..... lb. .08 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms. ... lb. 3.25 - 3.60
NF, white, cns. ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.95
Tech., white, cns. ..... lb. .80 - 1.10
Thymol, fib. dms., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 2.45 - —
Thymol iodide, NF, dms., 100-lbs. f.o.b. works lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (Straits) ..... lb. 1.22 - —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhyd.).
Titanium dioxide, anatase, all grades, bgs., c.l., min. frt. ald. lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .26½- —
Titanium dioxide, rutile, all grades, bgs., c.l., min. frt. ald.. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... .28½- —
metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla.ton.180.00 - —
Titanium dioxide, metallurgical, nat., bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N. Y. .ton.205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton.215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% $Ti O_2$, reg., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. .lb. .09¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09⅞- —
50% $Ti O_2$, high-tinting, dms., c.l., lb. .14⅛- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .14⅞- —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works ..... lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l., 20,000 min., f.o.b. plant, frt. alld. E lb. .81 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., 5,000-lbs.-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .81½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., less than 5,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .84 - —
For west coast delivery add 2c. per lb.
d-a-Tocopherols, NF, mixer, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.67.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots..kilo.122.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots. kilo.109.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots. ..... kilo.90.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo.90.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots..... kilo.32.50 -34.00
33% dry, powd., bots. ..... kilo.30.00 -31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis..lb. 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis..... lb. 1.50 - —

TOLUOL

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine, hydrochloride paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Toluene, coaltar, indust., or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25½- —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b., frt. equald gal. .25 - —
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works lb. .60 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, 55-gal. dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
1,000-lb. or more, same basis lb. .18 - —
less than 1,000-lb., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid in 10-gal. dms., 2c. per lb. more.
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .84 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .82 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .26 - —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs. works..... lb. 1.70 - —

VITAMIN A ROCHE
LIQUID PRODUCTS

Laboratory Data Sheet VITAMIN A ROCHE
Liquid Vitamin A Palmitate and Acetate

Roche has all popular types for your manufacturing needs

Summarized here for your convenience are facts about the many types of Roche vitamin A and vitamin A & D combinations which meet practically all pharmaceutical needs. Samples and technical literature are yours on request — without charge, of course. Ask your Roche salesman or write.

A Note about Stability of Roche Vitamin A. Roche production facilities and experience insure that all the forms of our vitamin A and A-D combinations have excellent stability characteristics. In the case of *crystalline vitamin A acetate* (Type A2.9) the special handling instructions of the label should be followed to protect the crystals *from oxidation due to exposure to air.*

Liquid Vitamin A Products (See other page for Dry Vitamin A Products)

Type & Name	Usage	Potency (in U.S.P. units per gram)	Other Ingredients
AQUAPALM™ Vitamin A Palmitate, Isomerized	Aqueous multivitamin preparations and multivitamin soft gelatin capsules	1,500,000 to 1,600,000	Butylated hydroxyanisole and butylated hydroxytoluene as antioxidants
Type P1.8/BH Vitamin A Palmitate All Trans	As above, where maximum vitamin A concentration is desired	1,650,000 to 1,800,000	Butylated hydroxyanisole and butylated hydroxytoluene as antioxidants
Type P1MO/BH Vitamin A Palmitate All Trans	In aqueous dispersions, capsulated products, cosmetics and oleaginous preparations	1,000,000	Edible oil plus butylated hydroxyanisole and butylated hydroxytoluene as antioxidants
Type P1MO Vitamin A Palmitate All Trans	In aqueous dispersions, capsulated products, cosmetics and oleaginous preparations	1,000,000	Edible oil only, for standardization
Vitamin A Palmitate and D_2 Blends			
Vitamin A and D_2 Blend 10/1	In aqueous dispersions, capsulated products, cosmetics	1,000,000 Vitamin A, 100,000 Vitamin D_2	Edible oil only, for standardization
Vitamin A and D_2 Blend 5/1	As above	1,000,000 Vitamin A 200,000 Vitamin D_2	Edible oil only, for standardization
Vitamin A Special Types			
A1MO Vitamin A Acetate (liquid) All Trans	In oil solutions and gelatin capsules	1,000,000	Edible oil only, for standardization
Type A2.9 Vitamin A Acetate (crystalline) All Trans	Research and special production	2,800,000 to 2,900,000	None

THE STORY OF VITAMIN A—RIGHT FROM ROCHE
Send for free copy of 12-page picture-parade through the world's largest Vitamin A plant.
Fine Chemicals Division • **Hoffmann-La Roche Inc** • Nutley 10, N. J.

2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, prime f.o.b., N.Y. lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Brazilian, Surinam, cs., same basis lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 4.10 - 4.20
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.75 - 3.80
No. 3, cs. lb. 3.40 - 3.65
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½-
tanks, same basis lb. .35½-
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .985 -
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 -
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 -
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52½- —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Tributyrin, dms, l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .69 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, tech., 300-lb. dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .52 - —
USP, 100-lb. dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.25 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices 1c the West 1¼c. higher.

1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
tanks, works lb. .13½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd. lb. .12½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - .14¼
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¼- —
Trichloroisocyanuric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., non-ret. dms., 1 dm. frt. equald. kilo. 3.10 - —
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .25½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .46¼- —

Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .42 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
HP, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .48½- .48¾
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - .50¼
tanks, same basis lb. .46 - —
Triisobutylene, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .28 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, 100% basis, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
Trimethylolpropane, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .31½- —

Trioxanes, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb. .34 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd E lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41½- —
bbls. l.c.l. frt equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine bbls. works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene dms. c.l., dlvd. E gal. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .28 - —
Tripropylene glycol dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld E lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. t.l.t. frt alld. E lb. .22 - —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt alld E lb. .17½- —
tankwagon and compartmented, tankwagon, 1,000 gals., min. frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c per lb higher in west.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Trypophane, dms., 1 kilo, works kilo. 154.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., New York lb. .29½- .29¾
tanks, imported lb. .28 - —
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .27¾ Nom.
Tungsten metal powd. 2.0-2.5 mi-crons, dms. works lb. 4.25 - —
Tungstic acid tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.23 - —
dms. smaller lots, works lb 2.45 - —
Turkey red, bbls. works lb .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil NF cns., dms lb. .28 .50
Tuscan red bbls frt equald lb .26 .32
Tyrothricin, USP, 1 to 5 kilos gram. .50 - —

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .33½- .38
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .18 - .19
Regular types dry bbls. same basis lb. .23 - .40½
Ultramarine blue prices 1c higher W. of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½ .07¾
bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .07¾- .08
turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y. lb. .08¼- —
Raw, American, bgs. works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type bgs works lb .08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid 55-gal dms., f.o.b. works lb 1.28 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea 46% N indust. bgs., c.l. t.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 100.00 - —
Urea, feed grade, c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 95.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l. f.o.b. plant ton. 87.25 - —
Bulk, c.l., t.l., same basis ton. 81.25 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt equald ton. 120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks same basis ton. 145.00 - —
Urethane, USP dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb .65 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - —

V

Valerian root, Belgian bgs. lb. .32 - —
Indian, bgs lb .25 - —
dl-Valine, dms., 1 kilo, works kilo. 37.00 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech dms. works lb. 1.38 - —
Vandyke brown bbls. works lb .09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Mexican cuts, tins lb. 7.60 - 7.80
whole, tins lb. 7.90 - 8.10
Vanillin ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
less than 2,000 lbs lb. 3.20 - 3.30
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
Venetian red, 20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40% bgs., works lb .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns lb. 17.00 -17.25
Haitian, cns. lb. 10.00 -12.00
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - 4.95
Tungstated, PTMA, 250-lb bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W of Rockies
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .1810- —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .1960- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1560- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .1610- —
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l. works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works, min. frt. equald E. lb. .0750- —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
bots. 75cc. hospitals bot 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.15 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., dest. frt. paid, Zone 1 lb. .16¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Vinyltoluene, tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Zone 2 prices are 1c. per lb. higher.
Zone 1 is East of Rockies, Zone 2 is West of Rockies.
Viosterol in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units .02¼- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram .07¼- —
Vitamin A acetate, dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 65.00 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $1.25 to $2.50 per kilo higher.

—Continued on page 71

VITAMIN A ROCHE
DRY PRODUCTS

Laboratory Data Sheet VITAMIN A ROCHE
Dry Vitamin A Palmitate and Acetate Beadlets

Type & Name	Usage	Potency (in U.S.P. units per gram)	Other Ingredients	Mesh Size
Dry Vitamin A Products (See other page for Liquid Vitamin A Products)				
PALMABEADS TM 500 Dry Vitamin A Palmitate Beadlets type 500	For dry preparations: tablets, capsules, etc., where special or unusual stress conditions exist (i.e. high moisture exposure)	500,000	Gelatin, carbohydrate, butylated hydroxyanisole, butylated hydroxytoluene, and sodium bisulfite as antioxidants	ROCHE SPECIAL MESH RANGE TO ASSURE MAXIMUM UNIFORMITY IN DRY PREPARATIONS
PALMABEADS TM 500A/50D Dry Vitamin A Palmitate with Vitamin D_3 Beadlets		500,000-A 50,000-D_3		
COLD WATER DISPERSIBLE: Dry Vitamin A Palmitate Beadlets type 250-CWS	Water dispersible. For dry products to be reconstituted before use. This form is not recommended for tabletting	250,000	Vegetable gum, sugar, starch, butylated hydroxyanisole and butylated hydroxytoluene as antioxidants	
COLD WATER DISPERSIBLE: Dry Vitamin D_3 Beadlets type 500-CWS		500,000	As above plus corn oil	
COLD WATER DISPERSIBLE: Dry Vitamin A Palmitate and D_3 Beadlets type 250-A/50D-CWS		250,000-A 50,000-D_3	As above	
Dry Vitamin A Acetate Beadlets				
Dry Vitamin A Acetate Beadlets type 500	For dry preparations: tablets, capsules, vitamin-fortified powdered supplements	500,000	Gelatin, sugar, and starch	40 and 60
Dry Vitamin A Acetate and Vitamin D_3 Beadlets type 500A/50D		500,000-A 50,000-D_3	As above	40 and 60
Dry Vitamin A Acetate and Vitamin D_3 Beadlets type 500A/100D		500,000-A 100,000-D_3	As above	40 and 60
Dry Vitamin A Acetate Beadlets type 325	For tablets, capsules, vitamin-fortified powdered supplements	325,000	As above	40 and 60
Dry Vitamin A Acetate and Vitamin D_3 Beadlets type 325A/32.5D		325,000-A 32,500-D_3	As above	40 and 60
Dry Vitamin D_3 Beadlets type 850		850,000-D_3	Gelatin, sugar, corn oil, starch, and butylated hydroxyanisole, butylated hydroxytoluene as antioxidants	40 and 60

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OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER
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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

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Volume 180 August 28, 1961 No. 9

That Drug Image

The public-eye image of the pharmaceutical industry, commented on here last week, certainly has not been made more attractive or acceptable by the federal indictment of three major manufacturers on charges of price-fixing and monopolization in the marketing of broad-spectrum antibiotics. When the investigations by the Federal Trade Commission in the antibiotics field (also noted on page 3 last week) come to a head, that image certainly will be unfit for any believer in private enterprise to take into observation—either physically or mentally.

There is no logical reason why any such impartial, clear-thinking believer should accept that image as representative of the pharmaceutical industry. Certainly that cannot be believed of any such member of the general public who heard what the president of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association said when interviewed by a popular, but misguided, economic commentator on one of the major radio lines in the New York metropolitan area on Monday of last week. He made it quite clear that most of what the interviewer presented as her views on prices, profits and all other aspects of the general pharmaceutical image had very little, if any, foundation in fact. It is earnestly to be hoped that the manufacturers' organization has a complete taped record of that interview, and seriously to be advised that it arrange for nationwide circulation of reprints of it through the drug stores of the country.

Belgium's setting of a ceiling on prices of pharmaceutical specialties is in line with proposals of image-makers in this country. The British pharmaceutical industry has come in for a deal of criticism for its alleged undue profits and excessive sales-promotion activities. Such trends emphasize the necessity that the people of this country be given now the factual image of the industry whose services are so essential to the maintenance of their physical well-being.

Petroleum Perplexities

Among the economic questions which currently puzzle the western world is that of whether Europe will be cut off from its source of petroleum supplies in the Arab countries. That question has now run so far and wide that it is being closely studied by the US Department of the Interior, with an eye to what this country would have to do in such a case. So, there is good news in several directions in the information given to the President by the Texas agency which regulates the output of wells in that top-producer state, that that output could be doubled overnight. Equally encouraging is the report of the Independent Petroleum Association of America that petroleum resources in this country, not including ten potential states, totaled almost forty billion barrels at the first of this year, and that the US domestic needs can be met.

Behind that statement is the opposition by the coal industry and the railroad industry (now in largest part a user of oil fuels) to the proposed easing of restrictions on imports of crude and residual fuel oil, in connection with the reviewing by the Office of Civil & Defense Mobilization of the 1959 quota restrictions. In a suit filed in a federal district court early in August by one of the country's largest oil corporations, it is charged that the government's methods of allocating crude-oil imports is "unfair, inequitable, arbitrary and discriminatory."

The objective of the quota system has officially been said to be to stimulate exploration for and development of domestic oil resources. The declaration of the Texas commission is that there is no need for any such promotion, as it finds it necessary to restrict productive activity to nine days in a month for each well in that state. There are some economists who feel that this country's unneeded oil resources should be kept in the ground, owners of potential fields so idled being subsidized along the lines of farm-control programs for not producing. The industry as a whole—whose members for the most part are opposed to any "helpful" government interference—will be most content to have things left as they are.

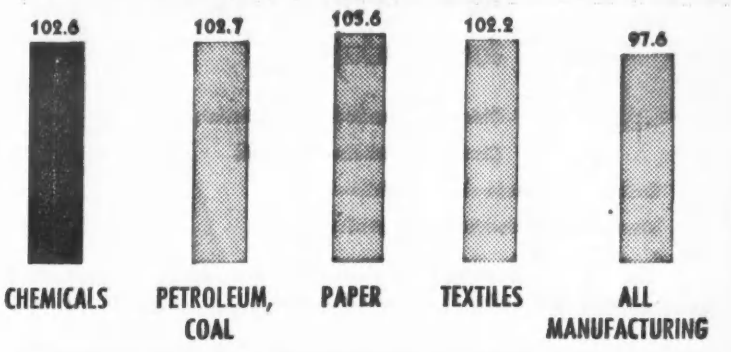
Chemicals and Tariffs

Developments in all areas of chemical production most emphatically justify the purpose of the industry's national organizations to promote the passage of the congressional measure (HR 8691) designed to bring the determination and application of tariff classifications into keeping with today's demands.

As the bill has nothing to do with rates of duty, it can be expected that it will not run into opposition from the recently developing rather strong protectionism among congressmen, with which some of the other trade measures of the administration have come into conflict. It would be wise, however, for all industrial believers in tariff simplification to seek the backing of the customs agents in their communities and at the Washington headquarters.

In many governmental circles, simplification is a "black bug" that makes things too easy for the general run of civilian groups to deal with, whatever may be their areas of interest or activity. It is doubtful that such a tendency would lead to any blocking attempt in this instance — but, in such connections, one can never take anything for granted.

THE CHEMICAL PULSE



INVENTORIES IN JUNE

Source: Department of Commerce. 100=same month in 1960. Inventory figures are not seasonally adjusted.

Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists, national convention, Statler hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., September 27-29.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Chicago, September 3-8.

American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 23-24.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, national meeting, Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y., September 24-27.

American Soybean Association, annual convention, Claypool hotel, Indianapolis, Ind., August 28-29.

American Tung Oil Association, annual meeting, Edgewater Gulf hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss., September 26-28.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, Washington, D. C., September 13-15.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Coliseum, New York, November 27-December 1.

Chemical Market Research Association, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 11-12; Mark Hopkins hotel, San Francisco, November 28-December 1.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, December 4-6.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, fall meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, October 18-19.

Drug,Chemical & Allied Trades Association, annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 14-17.

Federation of Societies for Paint Technology, annual meeting, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D. C., November 2-4.

Gordon Research Conferences, cancer, Colby Junior College, New London, N. H.; adhesion, New Hampton School, New Hampton, N. H.; high temperature chemistry Molten salts, Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., August 28-September 1.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., October 29-November 1.

National Chemical Exposition, sponsored by the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society, International Amphitheater, Chicago, September 5-8.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, Washington, D. C., October 30-November 1.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, eastern regional meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 11-12.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, chemical industry medal dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 13.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, annual seminar, Barbizon Plaza hotel, New York, September 26-27; annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, November 28.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 12.

Washington Talks It Over

Patent Experts in the Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries Are Becoming Increasingly Concerned About the Growing Backlog of Unprocessed Applications That Is Swamping Government Examiners.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

It is becoming increasingly apparent to those in the chemical and drug industries concerned with patents that some drastic moves must be made to meet the problem of a growing backlog of unprocessed patent applications.

Commissioner of Patents David L. Ladd says that we're reaching a period of crisis for the patent examination system as we now have it, and he expresses grave doubts about the future of the system in this country.

There are three basic causes for existing conditions:

- The increasing burden of the search load.
- The increasing complexity of disclosures in applications.
- An unprecedented level of personnel turnover within the Patent Office.

Mechanization of the search and retrieval procedure is the eventual answer to part of the problem, but its solution is still a long way off.

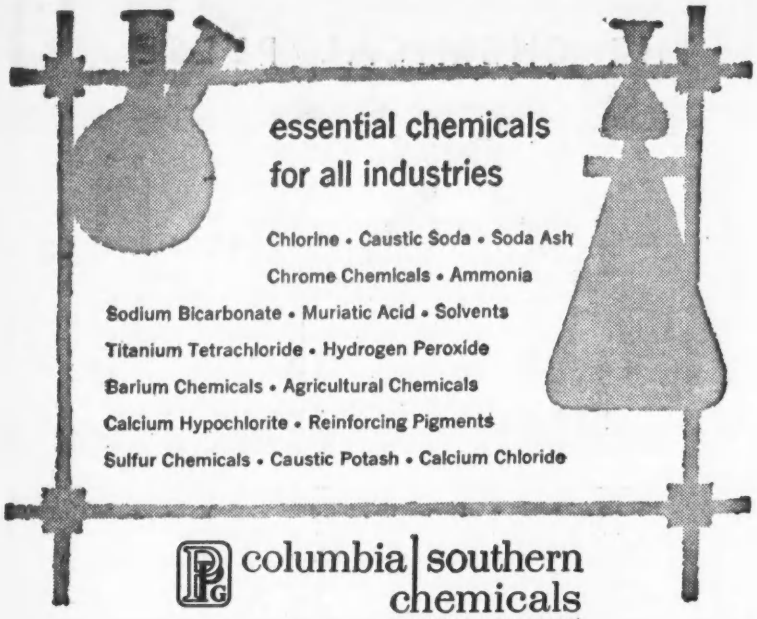
The Patent Office has started a number of small-scale projects to help the searchers in particular areas—one proving exceedingly valuable is the steroid chemistry file—but for the problem as a whole, the solution is not yet in sight.

In the meantime, consideration is being given to a simplification of the practice of claiming by placing a limit on the number of claims that can be made in a patent application, by placing greater responsibility on the patent applicant to decide right off what his invention is and stand on it and by avoiding new shifts in position requiring new searches.

Also, rising costs of operation are forcing renewed consideration to be given to the need for boosting patent fees to meet part of the costs of the agency. At the present time, fees cover about 31 percent of operating costs. It is thought by the agency that they should cover 75 percent, but this is not an irrevocable decision.

A fee bill under consideration adopts the principle followed abroad of annual renewals or maintenance fees to keep a patent alive.

The bill raises the filing fee to $50 and the final fee to $50, plus an additional fee of $100 at the end of the fifth year, $300 at the end of the ninth year and $500 at the end of the thirteenth year—a total of $1,000 if the patent is maintained for its full seventeen years.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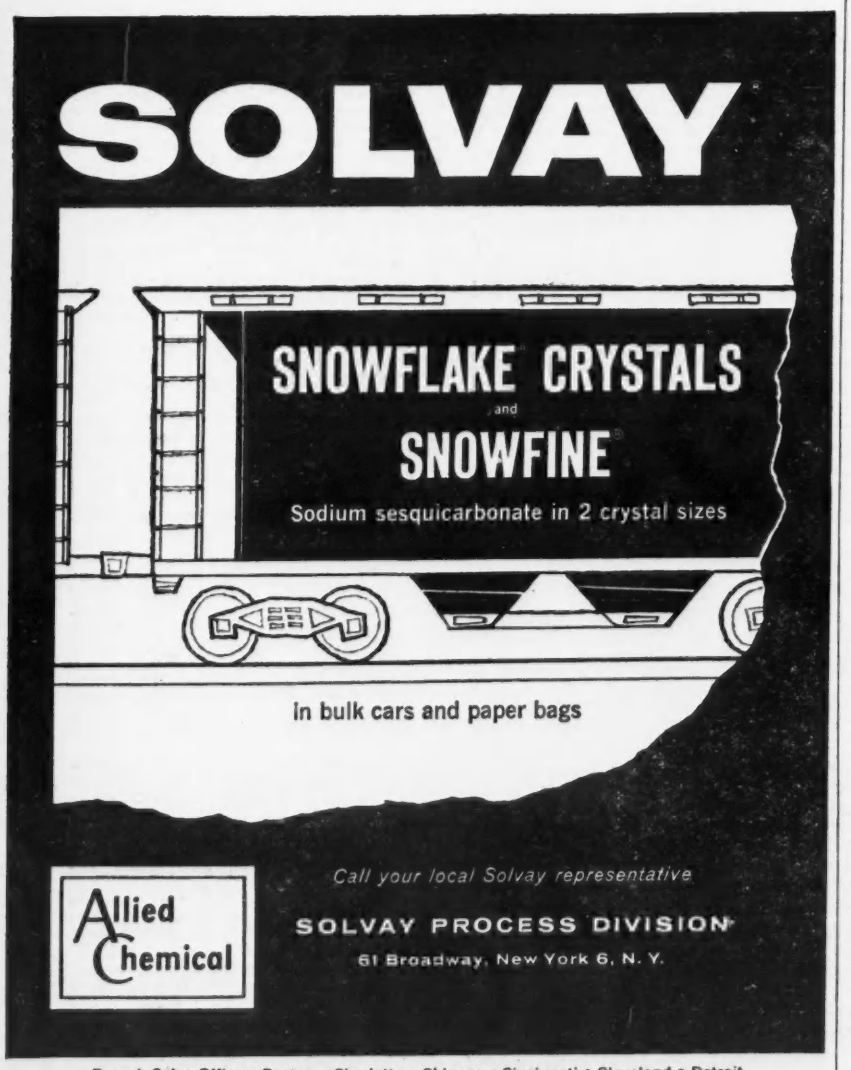

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Heavy Chemicals

Sodium Phosphate Price Cut Laid To Producer's Plans for New Plant

Sharply lower prices on two sodium phosphates used by the detergents industry became general in the trade last week. Following a leading maker's move on Friday (August 18), the rest of the industry was quick to line up with reductions of 17c. a hundredweight on sodium tripolyphosphate and tetrasodium pyrophosphate. Speculation as to why was abruptly halted when the declarer announced construction of a new plant to produce chemicals for the "detergent, fertilizer and metal treating industries." The plant will go on stream at August, Ga., early in 1963 with phosphoric acid and sodium tripolyphosphate on its initial production roster.

In posting the price reduction, the company cited advanced production technics. But observers rate the new plant as the key factor. The lower tab on tripoly, it's pointed out, will act to discourage new entries and overcapacity.

Similarly, since TSPP capacity can be converted over to tripoly production, a price reduction on that chemical was also indicated. TSPP has become something of a problem. Consumption trend has been downward over the past three years, and an over-capacity now exists.

The answer, trade sources agree, lies outside the detergents field, where tripoly and potassium phosphates are cornering the market.

If TSPP fails to gain in other outlets, the temptation will be strong to convert some of the extra capacity to tripoly production, these observers say.

Combined sales of two chemicals during the first five months of '61 are reported by the government at 343,000 tons, up 6 percent from 323,000 tons in the same period of '60.

The company cited above says the pace can be expected to hold through year's end, with a net 6 percent gain over 1960.

This, observers note, is considerably better than the performance expected earlier in the year. Last spring trade sources saw tripoly gaining 2 or 3 percent, in line with the population increase, and TSPP at best holding its own (OPD, 4/3/61).

Tripoly production in 1960 amounted to 692,576 tons, up from 674,700 tons in '59 and 632,577 in '58. In contrast, TSPP output in '60 was only 91,412 tons, down from 105,743 tons the year before.

Combined sales of the chemicals in '60 totaled $115 million, including $101.9 million for tripoly and $12.7 million for TSPP.

Price Trends

Advanced

Tin metal (Straits), 3c. per lb.
Salts, ¾c. per lb.

Reduced

Sodium tripolyphosphate, 17c. per 100-lbs.
Tetrasodium pyrosphosphate, 17c. per 100-lbs.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 26, 1960
106.64	106.84	106.81	106.88

For Current Prices See Page 9

Acids

Boric—Sales trend continues upward, responding to plant re-opening's, renewed activity of glass fiber makers, and the generally stronger tone of the economy.

Prices of boric acid in bulk have been unchanged since advances were posted in June 1959. Warehouse prices were raised January 1 of this year.

Warehouse prices will not be affected, trade sources say, by a scheduled freight reduction of $1.20 a ton on shipments to the east. The reduction, effective September 2, applies to shipments of fifty tons in bags and sixty tons in bulk.

Hydrochloric—Improved steel tonnage has been reflected by increased acid sales here in the east. Chemical accounts are also brightening. Prices, however, remain spotty owing to a long standing competitive situation.

Hydrofluoric—Substantial sales to the government highlight the market. Other non-captive users are moderately busy. Looming is start-up of a new 11,000 ton-a-year plant in New Jersey. Prices are steady at recently reduced levels.

Sulfuric—Riding the crest of an uptrend, steel production totaled 1,944,000 tons during the week ended August 19, up from the previous week's 1,910,000 tons, American Iron & Steel Institute reports.

Steel production to date stands at 58,090,000 tons, off from 70,755,000 tons in the similar period of 1960.

Production of sulfuric acid in 1960 totaled 17,883,046 tons, according to Census Eureau's final report. This was a 2 percent gain over the 1959 figure of 17,608,608 tons. Of the total, 89 percent was produced by the contact process, Census notes.

Bases and Salts

Aluminum Hydrate—Prices of light aluminum hydrate were reduced 1½c. a pound, effective August 15. The new schedule quotes fifty-pound paper bags in carloads at 8c. a pound, with unchanged differentials for smaller quantities. Prices on heavy hydrate continue unchanged.

Calcium Hypochlorite—The boom in private swimming pools has exceeded even the most sanguine expectations this season with the result that calcium hypochlorite is now in short supply. At least one maker reports that the material has been put on allocation.

Chlorine—Vinyl chloride and other organic chemical outlets have been slower than usual to pick up this season, but picking up they are, sources in the trade report.

Prices of chlorine are unchanged since

Inorganic Chemicals Output: June

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production of industrially important inorganic chemicals in tons:

	June	May
Aluminum chloride, anhyd.	1,879	1,808
liq. cryst.	2,186	2,341
Aluminum sulfate, coml.	73,682	*75,717
iron-free	4,514	4,617
Carbon, dioxide, liq., gas	47,713	*44,199
solid	47,742	*38,859
Chlorine gas	375,103	399,612
Hydrochloric acid	73,214	77,556
Hydrofluoric acid	9,096	10,749
Hydrogen peroxide	2,256	2,767
Nitric acid	254,610	274,740
Phosphoric acid	183,570	209,249
Phosphorus, elemental	38,137	41,172
Phosphorus oxychloride	1,719	1,929
Phosphorus trichloride	1,819	2,069
Potash, caustic, liq.	8,755	8,622
solid	1,624	1,601
Soda ash, syn., light	189,836	207,235
Syn. dense	165,475	171,756
natural	(NA)	77,720
Soda, caustic, liquid	394,887	*434,251
dry	35,687	*41,239
Sodium bichromate and chromate	10,945	10,392
Sodium chlorate	8,626	8,664
Sodium hydrosulfite	2,545	2,676
Sodium metal	(NA)	(NA)
Sodium phosphate, tribasic	4,898	4,463
Tetra	7,005	7,957
Meta	5,691	5,134
Acid pyro	1,747	1,459
Tripoly	68,227	*65,036
Sodium silicate	35,780	*55,460
Sodium sulfate, anhyd.	23,872	23,771
Glauber's salt	(NA)	6,098
Salt cake, crude	(NA)	65,692
Sulfuric acid, gross	1,452,107	1,573,952

(NA) Not available.
* Revised.
† Excludes data for government owned privately operated plants.

Heavy Chemicals

April 1, 1960, when a substantial advance was posted. Business conditions being what they are, observers expect no action for the balance of the year. Supplies are quite ample.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum — Production of primary aluminum in July totaled 164,733 short tons, up from 159,092 tons in June but shy of last July's 177,564 tons, the Aluminum Association reports.

Total for the year through July stands at 1,078,015 tons, down from 1,184,917 in the similar period of '61, the association notes.

The all-time record month remains July 1959, with 180,287 tons; and the record quarter, the third of 1959 with 521,309 tons.

Mercury—There are reports of shading below the current range of $189 to $191 per flask, large lots, owing to slow demand. Prices are for prompt shipment.

Paper Production Lower

The American Paper & Pulp Association reported paper production for the week ended Aug. 19 at 90.2 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 91.3 percent for the previous week and 93.0 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Selenium—Production of selenium and selenium compounds in the second quarter totaled 345,154 pounds of contained selenium, up 65 percent from 1961, the Bureau of Mines reports.

Shipments amounted to 307,611 pounds, up from 169,243 pounds in the '61 period, Mines notes.

Tin—Straits metal were pushed to a new high, closing at $1.22 a pound, spot, Friday.

Heavy Chemical Briefs

ATOMIC RESEARCH CELL: Bureau of Mines will open bids September 8 for building an atomic research facility at Albany, Ore, site of the agency's Albany Metallurgy Research Center. The structure will house a 155,000-curie cobalt-60 source to be used in studies on the effect of gamma radiation on coal, petroleum, and metallic and nonmetallic minerals.

BERYLLIUM ALOFT: Brush Beryllium Company has been awarded an Air Force cost-sharing contract totaling $255,000 to continue its development of production technics for aircraft quality beryllium sheet. Use of beryllium in place of aluminum could reduce the weight of a modern transport aircraft carrier by as much as 50 percent, the company says. Brush envisons a big tonnage market.

CHEMICAL TARIFF HIKE: Australia has raised its tariff schedule, providing for increased import duties on tetrasodium pyrophosphate and sodium tripolyphosphate.

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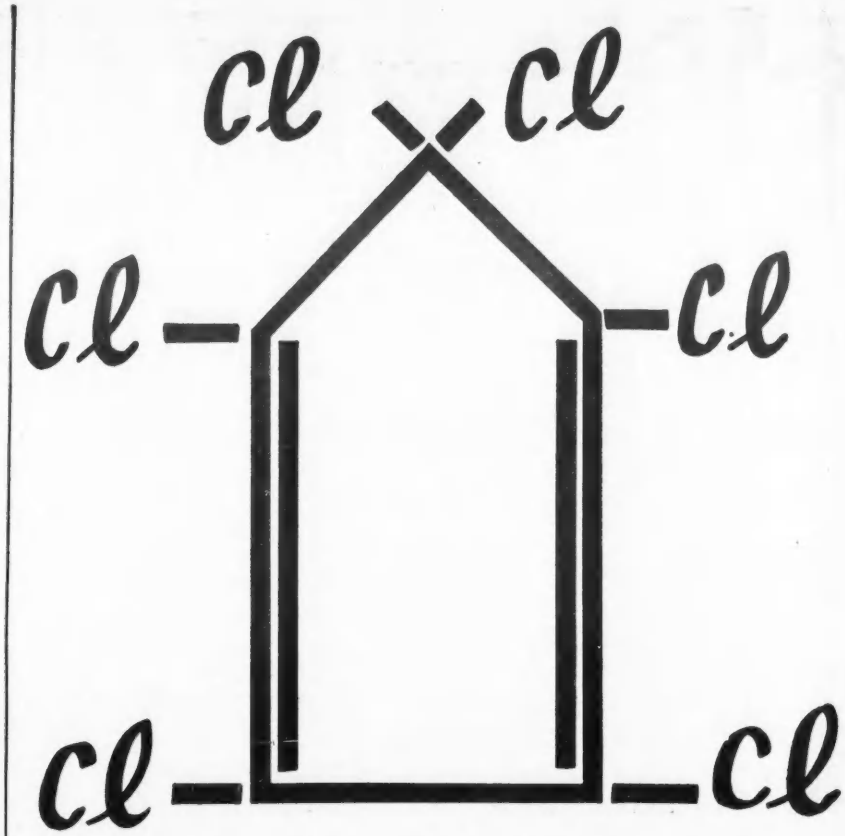

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Soap, Syndet Sales at Peak During First Half of 1961

Soap and synthetic detergent sales rose to a new high in the first half of 1961, the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers reports.

Sales totaled 2,200,385,000 pounds valued at $560,732,000. As compared with the first half of 1960, the previous record high, this was a gain of 2.1 percent in volume and 2 percent in value.

Synthetic detergent sales totaled 1,697,620,000 pounds and $408,968,000, up 4 percent in volume and 3.6 percent in value from the first six months of last year.

Sales of solid synthetic detergents amounted to 1,335,495,000 pounds valued at $287,997,000, up 1.7 percent and 1.2 percent, respectively, from 1960.

Liquid synthetic detergent sales were 349,448,000 pounds and $107,981,000, up 13.2 percent in volume and 8.7 percent in value.

Sales of synthetic detergent shampoos totaled 12,677,000 pounds and $12,990,000, as compared with 11,462,000 pounds and $10,946,000 a year ago.

Soap sales amounted to 502,765,000 and $151,764,000, versus 522,548,000 pounds and $155,144,000 in the first half of 1960.

Scouring cleaner sales totaled 202,580,000 pounds valued at $27,559,000, up 9.2 percent in volume and 10.9 percent in value from last year. The latter figures are not included in the soap and syndet totals given above.

Canadian Potash Rush

—*Continued from page 5*

company also mines and processes uranium. It will bring to the venture "invaluable mining experience and financial resources," Mr. Reimer notes.

In recent years, the K_2O content of Carlsbad ores has slipped to 18 percent, causing some concern for the future of potash in that area.

Utah potash ores are pegged at 25 percent K_2O, or roughly the equivalent of the pre-war deposits at Carlsbad.

Concerning the Carlsbad operation, Mr. Riemer says that remaining reserves of high grade are "sufficient to insure continued operations there until a new operation can be developed, provided necessary decisions can be made within a reasonable time."

Other Recent Potash Developments

Among other recent potash developments:

- Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company and Armour & Co. are teaming up on a $1 million experimental solution drilling project in the Canadian fields (OPD, 4/10/61). Drilling of test wells has already started on a property eighteen miles east of Moosejaw, Sask., to tap deposits underlying the area.
- Department of the Interior has opened up another 5,000 acres in southeastern Utah, in addition to the Moab deposits, to potash exploration.
- Continental Oil Company plans to start exploratory drilling for potash in Utah, about thirty miles from Texas Gulf's Moab mine.

DuPont-GM Bill

—*Continued from page 3*

Treasury, and assistant Attorney General Louis Oberdorfer.

Mr. Knight would offer no objections to the legislation in question, providing du-Pont's arguments are substantially correct.

Mr. Oberdorfer said his department wanted the legislation limited to the du-Pont-GM case.

He said Justice has other plans under consideration for other future cases.

In his appearance before the committee, Mr. Greenewalt had the backing—either in person or through written statements—of Keith Funston, president of the New York Stock Exchange, and representatives of General Motors, the United States Chamber of Commerce and the Investment League.

Tripoly Facility

—*Continued from page 5*

market in recent assessments has been seen growing by 2 to 4 percent a year. However, its performance so far in '61 has topped that by a wide margin, perhaps explaining Monsanto's move to increase capacity and cover the move with a price cut.

During the first five months of 1961, taled 343,000 tons, up 6 percent from the combined sales of the two chemicals to-like 1960 period, according to Census Bureau figures.

Commenting on these figures, Monsanto says it's a good bet the pace will be maintained through the rest of the year, with a net gain of 6 percent. Most of the gain will be in tripoly's column, as the trend in TSPP consumption has been downward the past three years.

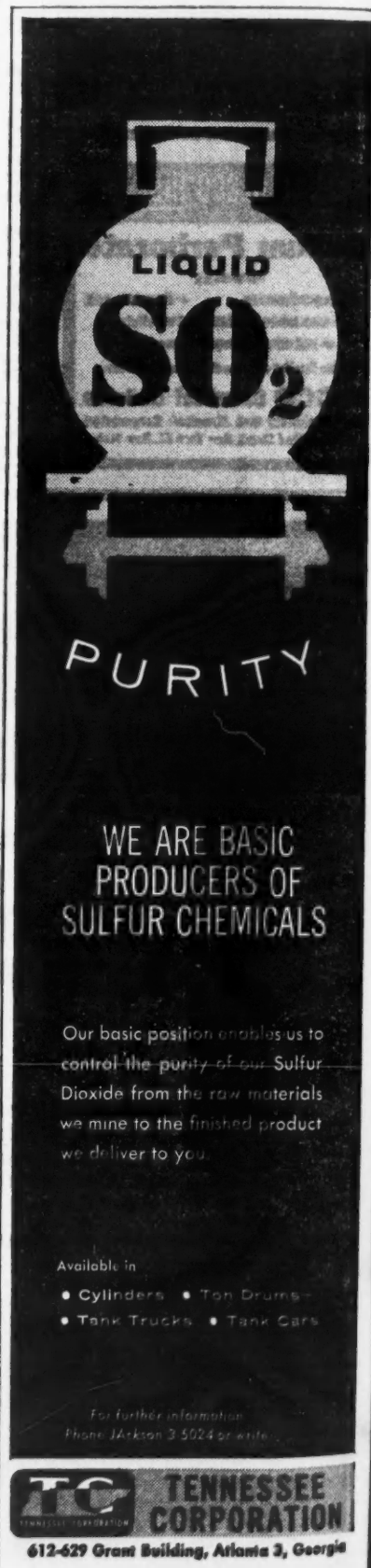
Cary Awards Contract For New PVC Facility

Cary Chemicals Company has awarded a $4 million contract to Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., for construction of a new 100-million-pound-a-year polyvinyl chloride plant.

The new facility will be located on a sixty-six-acre site on the Delaware River in Burlington Township, west of Burlington, N. J.

Design of the plant is well under way and plans call for the first 50-million-pound unit to be on stream within nine and a half months. Construction of the second unit will be started within twelve months.

The new facilities, Cary points out, will enable it to enter the vinyl coatings field with latices and solution resins for the flooring, textile, paper and metal coating industries. The plant will be designed to produce emulsion and suspension polymers and copolymers.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Data Offered

Latest data safety sheet from Manufacturing Chemists' Association concerns "Properties and Essential Information for **Safe Handling and Use of Methyl Ethyl Ketone.**" Copies of "SD-83" are available at 30 cents each from MCA at 1825 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington 9, D.C. The bulletin details properties, hazards, engineering control of hazards, employee safety, fire fighting, handling and storage, tank and equipment cleaning and repairs, waste disposal, medical management and first aid.

A new technical bulletin from W. R. Grace & Co.'s Davison Chemical Division covers **"Performance of 'Syloid 978'** in the Preparation of Flatted Nitrocellulose Lacquers Via 'Stir-In' Technique." It's available by writing the division at Baltimore, Md. Incorporated are laboratory and plant scale data—the latter from three commercial plants.

The 1961 edition of **"Hooker Chemicals,"** a sixteen-page bulletin listing and describing the firm's 108 organic and inorganic chemicals for industry and agriculture, is now available from Hooker at Niagara Falls, N. Y. Bulletin "100-E" covers eighty-seven chemicals produced commercially, fourteen market development products, and seven chemicals in the research or pilot plant stage.

CMRA Meeting Theme: Chemicals in Electronics

"The Electrical and Electronics Industry Speaks to CMRA" will be the theme of the next meeting of Chemical Market Research Association, which has been slated for September 10 to 12 at the Lake George Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, N. Y.

Future trends in that industry will be discussed with particular emphasis on new product developments involving chemicals.

Technical sessions are scheduled to cover "Trends in Materials Utilization," and "Needs and Demands for Materials."

Keynoting the meeting will be Charles M. Heiden, of General Electric Research Laboratory, with a discussion of new sources of power. Among the speakers, Dr. Howard O. McMahon, of Arthur D. Little, Inc., will discuss cyogenics.

Covered in the second technical session will be new structural materials for electrical equipment, non-metallic magnetic communications and entertainment applications, and magnetic materials for computer applications.

Bzura Offering Maleic

Bzura Chemical Company has added maleic anhydride to its line of chemical materials. The company has been making fumaric acid for many years and is reportedly the largest producer. Addition of maleic to the product line will enable consumers of these unsaturated acids to effect handling and freight savings by ordering both from one shipping point at Keyport, N.J., Bzura points out.

Dunkel Shifts Top Men

Paul A. Dunkel & Co., Jersey City, N.J., has elected William C. Freeman as president and Paul A. Dunkel as chairman of the board. Mr. Freeman has directed Dunkel's midwest representation since 1955 as president of Clarence Morgan, Inc.

Formaldehyde, Resins

—Continued from page 5

al division through Cia Quimica Borden SA.

With substantially the same producing capacity, the new Argentine unit has a separate area set aside for warehousing and future expansion. It is situated on a twenty-five-acre tract and housed in a 70,000-square-foot building.

Both facilities will market their products to local industries, including manufacturers of plywood, furniture, construction materials, plastics, textiles, leather, and automobiles.

Elsewhere, Borden expects completion of a new thermosetting resins plant at Fecamp, France, by October.

Additions to resin capacity and construction of a new formaldehyde plant for Borden's English subsidiary, Leicester, Lovell & Co., Ltd., are slated for completion in the last quarter of 1961 and early '62, respectively.

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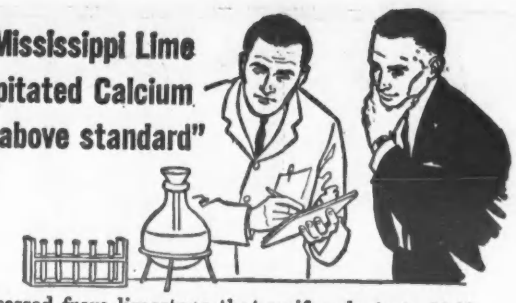

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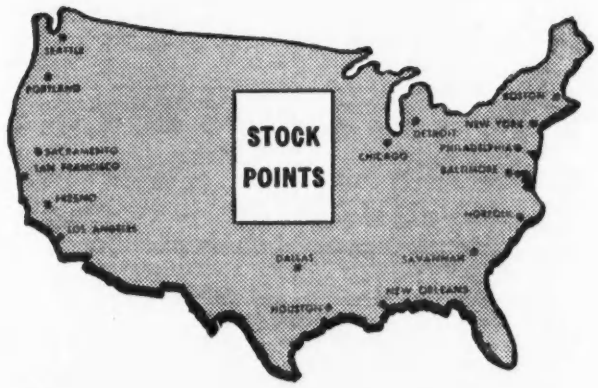

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OPD Reports From Europe

Patent Scheme May Open Up Europe

—*Continued from page 8*

uct" or "composition of matter" patents for chemicals and drugs. Nor is any quick agreement indicated on the controversial Italian law which bars all patents relating to pharmaceuticals.

Long work and negotiation will be necessary to arrive at the final draft.

The working party already foresees one European Patent Office, acting as a common issuing authority for the entire EEC. This office will first grant a five-year temporary European patent, based largely on formal checks.

A temporary patent will be checked only to make sure that all the legal and formal requirements were fulfilled.

In addition, a "report" on the novelty of the invention will be prepared by the International Patent Institute at The Hague in Holland, an organization with a reputation for detailed patent investigations.

Not more than eighteen months after issue of a temporary patent, the patent will be published.

A detailed examination of the novelty and patentability of an invention will be made only when the holder of the temporary patent asks for a permanent patent, or a third party—such as an industrial competitor—challenges the temporary patent.

Patent Conditions Outlined

Where no application for a permanent patent is made and no challenge entered, the temporary patent will lapse after five years.

Where the examination for a definite patent is made and the patentability of the invention confirmed, a definite European patent will be issued. The life of this apparently hasn't been decided, but, in general, European patents run from fifteen to twenty years.

Interested third parties will be given an opportunity to take part in the examination procedure and to register objections.

The aim of the working party is to bypass with this new procedure some of the time-consuming and costly paper work that is involved in granting closely examined and strong patents.

It notes that many patents are abandoned during their first five years of life and this procedure will let the detailed examination center on patents in which there is a keen interest.

Presumably, any "European patent" will continue the present general European rules requiring the owner of an invention to "work" it under certain circumstances in order to maintain its validity.

This requirement for "working" is one of the key differences between US and European procedure, and it is a basic reason why patents found to be uneconomic are abandoned early in their life in Europe.

Annual fees also are usually required for active patents, which is another factor making for early abandonment of many patents.

Pseudocumene in Bulk Now Available From Enjay

Availability of pseudocumene in commercial bulk quantities has been announced by Enjay Chemical Company.

Previously available as a market development chemical, pseudocumene (1, 2, 4-trimethylbenzene) is now offered commercially at a spot price of 11 cents per pound, f.o.b. Baytown, Tex.

According to E. W. Bowerman, manager of Enjay's chemical raw materials division, "this new spot price combined with availability in commercial quantities makes pseudocumene attractive for a number of new end-use applications, including: trimellitic anhydride, methyl dicarboxylic acids and dimethycarboxylic acids—all of which have potential in the surface coatings field; for conversion to intermediates suitable for dyes, pharmaceuticals, insecticides, fungicides and other interesting chemical intermediates."

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Parathion Sales at Good Levels; Methyl Output, Usage Increasing

Billed as the cheapest cotton insecticide combining fairly low mamalian toxicity with a high level of insect-killing powder, the organic-phosphorus family of insecticides continues to take an increasing share of insecticide sales annually. Since 1954 when sales of organic-prosphorus preparations totaled $11.8 million, the market has more than doubled. By 1958 sales had hit $27 million on the basis of 95 million pounds in shipments. Accounting for a good portion of the active ingredients of these preparations are ethyl and methyl parathion.

Of the two parathions, methyl is seen as offering the bigger potential. Cotton and tobacco crops are its leading uses. Producers report that a mixture of methyl parathion and endrin has been found to be very effective in eliminating the boll weevil.

Use of methyl parathion as a replacement for insect-resistant insecticides can be seen in the Department of Agriculture report on insecticide sale for cotton insect control in Louisiana.

In 1957, benzene hexachloride sales (gamma basis) totaled 178,000 pounds, while methyl parathion sales in that state hit 467,000 pounds. By 1960, BHC sales had dropped to 57,500 pounds, while methyl parathion jumped to 636,000 pounds.

Cotton insect control abroad is also the basis for a lively export market for methyl parathion. Exports of organic-phosphorus insecticides totaled 11 million pounds in 1960 and represented almost $8 million in sales to US producers. Chief US competitor in the export market are the West Germans.

Sales of the parathions this year are reported to be running at good levels. Ethyl parathion shipments were boosted last spring by a green bug infestation that hit the southwestern states. The outbreak was considered the largest in many years and resulted in a high rate of ethyl parathion sales.

Demand for ethyl parathion, however, is lagging behind its related insecticide, methyl. Output of ethyl in 1960 was down almost 2 million pounds from the 9.1 million reported for 1959. In the same period, output of methyl parathion rose from 5.9 million pounds in 1959 to 11.7 million pounds in 1960.

In estimating the potential for methyl parathion, one leading producer reports that his capacity was almost doubled this year. Capacity of this company alone is now placed at 18 million pounds annually.

Toxicity is still a problem that has not been completely solved. In a recent issue of *Lancet*, a British medical journal, sixteen cases of temporary insanity among Australian farmers were attributed to prolonged exposure to organic-phosphorus insecticides.

The article reports that the workers had undergone exposure of a year and a half to two years and that all had developed schizophrenia or abnormal cases of depression. Within a year, however, all of the sixteen returned to normal after exposure was terminated.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 26, 1960
100.18	110.18	110.18	109.97

For Current Prices See Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Sulfate—Post-season easing off of demand finds listings at $32 a ton, unchanged from previous weeks.

Ammonia—Current price is reported at $34 a ton with listings set to return to $92 a ton in October.

Animal Proteins—Market for the animal proteins continues at routine levels. Quotations for fishmeal and scrap are reported to be firm and unchanged from previous weeks.

Ammonium Phosphate—Production in June totaled 26,331 short tons, about 4,000 tons above the level produced in June of last year and roughly unchanged from May. Shipments at 18,377 short tons were 10,000 tons lower than May and 3,000 tons higher than June of 1960.

Nitrogen Solutions—Output of nitrogen solutions in June hit 77,265 short tons, a reduction from the 90,150 short tons turned out in May but some 16,000 tons higher than the level reported for June, 1960, according to the Census Bureau.

Stocks of nitrogen solutions (including mixtures) declined from 39,869 short tons on hand at producers' plants at the beginning of the month to 20,354 short tons at the end of June, Census Bureau reports.

Potash—Deliveries of potash for agricultural purposes in the US, Canada, and Puerto Rico by the eight American potash producers and importers totaled 3,623,298 tons of salts containing an equivalent of 2,100,015 tons of K_2O during the fertilizer year of July 1960 through June 1961, according to the American Potash Institute. This was reported to be a decrease of 15 percent in salts and 16 percent in K_2O under the preceding fertilizer year.

Continental US took 1,962,055 tons K_2O, Canada, 86,284 tons, Cuba, 11,227 tons, Puerto Rico, 19,905 tons, and Hawaii, 20,544 tons K_2O. These figures include imports of 275,786 tons K_2O for this period, a decrease of 10 percent.

Exports to other countries were 418,335 tons K_2O, an increase of nearly 10 percent. Deliveries of potash for non-agricultural purposes amounted to 143,163 tons of K_2O, a decrease of over 7 percent and were 5 percent of all potash deliveries.

Agricultural Chemical Briefs

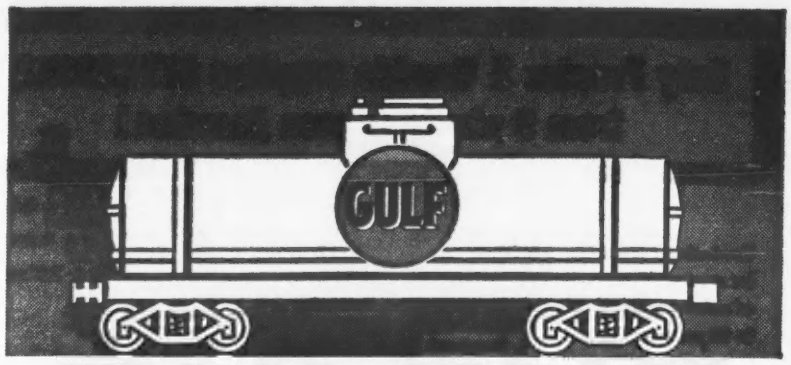
FUNGICIDAL TREATMENT: USDA is requiring that all imported alfalfa seed be treated against a destructive wilt disease that is devastating this forage crop in many parts of Europe. The fungicide prescribed for use on the imported alfalfa seed is an application of 8 ounces of "Arasan 50" (50 percent thiram) per 100 pounds of seeds, or an approved fungicide that is equally effective in eliminating the fungus. "Arasan 50" is a product of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

SALES OFFICE OPENED: The establishment of a new district office at Louisiana, Missouri, to handle sales and service of its agricultural products was announced by Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. The new office will service a fourteen-state area with agricultural chemicals, including pesticides and plant foods.

Superphosphate & Other Phosphatic Fertilizer Production

Following are data compiled by the Bureau of Census indicating superphosphates and other phosphatic fertilizer produced and shipped in the United States, July, 1960 through June, 1961. Included are percentage changes. All material is 100 percent P_2O_5 in short tons.

	1960-61 Season, In short tons, 100 Percent P_2O_5		1960-61 Season, Percentage change from 1959-60	
	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments
Normal and enriched	1,231,934	657,985	−10	−3
Concentrated	1,012,335	893,539	+8	+1
Other phosphate fertilizer	403,197	376,004	+11	+10
Total	2,647,466	1,927,528	−1	+1



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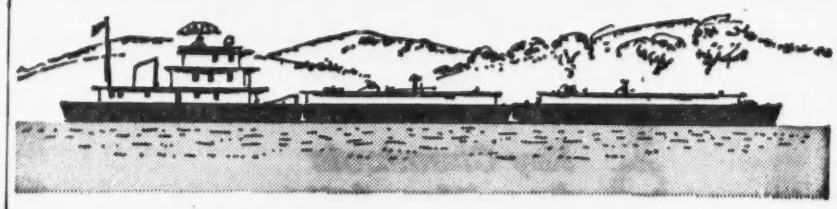

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Aliphatic Organics

Substantially lower prices have been posted for three chemical intermediates by one of two manufacturers. In carloads of drums, delivered, acetoacetanilide is now quoted at 70 cents a pound, 10 cents below the pre-August 1 schedule; acetoacet-o-chloroanilide at $1.25 a pound, also off 10 cents, and acetoacet-o-toluidide at 73 cents a pound, off 9 cents. Less than carload prices are uniformly 1½ cents a pound higher; the differential had been 1 cent and was extended presumably to compensate for proportionately greater shipping costs.

Spokesman for the other domestic producer of these chemicals told OPD last week that it had not changed prices and did not expect to immediately. The firm's hesitancy is understandable in that it only recently acquired this segment of its diversified business. Meanwhile, however, an importer of the chemicals, whose duty is based on US selling prices, is clamoring for an official reading on the market.

Also reported last week was a reduction in refined white sucrose in the Northeast marketing area. A cut of 10 cents established the quote at $9.30 a hundredweight.

Actually, industrial sugar has been offered at this price by some refiners in the New York area for about six weeks. Buyers were required, however, to pick-up the material at the plant and tote it in their own trucks.

Behind the price cut were at least three depressing influences: the several quotes on refined sucrose; the persistent downtrend in the raw sugars market — $6.07 today versus $6.42 in early July—and forecasts of a record domestic sugar cane crop—9.3 million tons versus 7.7 million in 1960.

Expansion announcements keep on coming. Last fortnight, final plans for a 20-million-pound-a-year, $1.5 million sorbitol plant, to be constructed in Peoria, Ill., were revealed by a present-day chemicals importer and reseller, and last week a $2 million alkyl amines project was set. The expansion reportedly will double the firm's existing capacity for ethylamines, butylamines and isopropylamines.

South of the border, US chemicals producers are also on the move. Completion of formaldehyde and derivative resins facilities at Cali, Colombia and Pilar, Argentina has just been reported. Both installations are said to have designed capacity of 13 million pounds of formaldehyde and 6.6 million pounds of resins (urea, phenol and resorcinol) annually.

In an end-of-the-week development, prices for calcium and sodium propionates were reduced 2½ cents, to 34½ cents a pound on any quantity. The change was initiated in the face of new production and, presumably, under-the-market selling.

Alkyd Amines—More alkyd amines production is on the way. A major manufacturer disclosed last week it was expanding its existing facility at Wyandotte, Mich.

Costing $2 million, the expansion will nearly double the firm's present capacity for ethylamines, butylamines and isopropylamines.

Ethyl Alcohol—Is the US Department of Agriculture contemplating further sales of surplus corn for use in the manufacture of alcohol?

This question, which has been in the minds of synthetic alcohol producers since the goverenment's sale of 14 million bushels of stockpiled corn late last June, may well be answered affirmatively. Time of course will tell, but in the interim the trade is seeking clues as to possible future USDA action.

One indication was found last week in a published report that despite higher initial costs of the government's current support program, "federal men claim they'll save over a period of years as sales from surplus cause the hoard to dwindle."

Higher "initial costs" refer to government payments for some 20 million acres of land taken out of production for the first time this year. This is roughly an 18 percent cut in acreage.

The support price for corn is also higher this year—$1.20 a bushel as opposed to $1.06 in 1960.

An important figure in the synthetic alcohol industry felt a trend was in the making when the government first sold surplus corn to a fermentation producer.

Price Trends

Advanced
Calcium propionate, 2½c. per lb.
Sodium propionate, 2½c. per lb.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 28, 1960
130.05	130.10	130.17	131.22

For Current Prices See Page 9

He noted at that time that if the transaction was considered a sound objective this year, it would so be considered in coming years.

As for the local market situation, trade sources find business generally good. They readily admit, however, that more demand could easily be taken care of.

Formaldehyde — A growing chemicals firm has just completed facilities for the manufacture of formaldehdye and derivative resins in South America.

The Cali, Columbia installation is designed to turn out 13 million pounds of formaldehdye annually in addition to 6.6 million pounds of resins (urea, phenolic, resorcinol).

The plant at Pilar, Argentina will turn out approximately the same quantities of these chemicals.

In Europe, the firm's English subsidiary is constructing a formaldehyde plant and adding to its resin production capacity. These projects are scheduled for completion in early 1962 and late this year, respectively.

In coming years, formaldehyde consumption will undoubtedly be boosted appreciably by an expanding market for the polymer. A published report last week indicated, for example, the potential of "Delrin" acetal resin in automobiles.

In the '61 cars, applications for "Delrin" totaled 44. The 1962 models, it's said, will have about 80 parts made out of the versatile resin.

Promoting usage is the apparent success of the "Delrin" instrument cluster in the '61 Valiant. This has encouraged other auto makers to investigate the resin's costs and properties more closely, ultimately leading to a roster of new end-uses.

These include parking brake handles, light sockets, power brakes parts, switch housing control casings, window washers and window lever knobs.

Glycerine—One seller of natural glycerine, which has offered a one percent discount (under synthetic glycerine prices) since mid-July, is reported to be aggressively soliciting business, but presumably its competitors are not all sitting on their hands, waiting for customers to call.

Some sources do admit, however, to a "wait and see" attitude, and it's not unlikely that some marketing men have been talking over the matter with company lawyers.

No one contacted by OPD, of course, questions the legality of the discount or considers it as yet a "restraint of trade" such as would come under the Clayton Act.

The uncertainty as to "what's going to happen next" has disturbed the market, and buyers and sellers alike are proceeding cautiously as a result.

Crude buying on the part of several refiners has been interrupted reportedly, and consequently offerings are being made at under most recently prevailing prices.

Isooctyl Alcohol—Competition between isooctyl and 2-ethylhexyl alcohol producers is as keen as ever, but since early May prices have not suffered—at least officially.

May 10, one will recall, isooctyl alcohol was cut 3c., to 18c. a pound, and immediately thereafter, 2-ethylhexyl was reduced 3¼c. a pound. The successive actions established the same schedules for both chemicals. Previously, 2-ethylhexanol was ¼c. a pound higher.

Molasses — Trade rumors picked up by Agricultural Marketing Service indicate that Cuba has sold about 28 million gallons (150,000 tons) of 1961-crop blackstrap molasses for shipment to Japan. Reported price was $24 per metric ton, c.i.f. Japan, or about 9 cents per gallon, f.o.b. Cuban

Aliphatic Organics

ports. Delivery, it's said, is scheduled for last quarter of the year.

Markets for feeding cane molasses weakened during the week ended August 22. This was the first change in what, since August 10, has been an overall steady situation. Principal depressing influence was the rather large supply available. New Orleans blackstrap was priced at 14c. to 14½c. a gallon, with the "mostly" price still at the top of the range.

For the corresponding week in 1960, the New Orleans price was 10c. to 10½c. a gallon, while the New York quote, currently 15½c. to 16c. a gallon, was 13½c. a gallon.

Sorbitol—A 20-million-pound-a-year sorbitol facility is set to go up in Peoria, Ill., along the Illinois section of the inland waterway. To cost $1.5 million, it is being constructed to allow for ready expansion and will utilize a manufacturing process licensed by a major European producer of the chemical.

The new producer—to date an importer and reseller primarily—is the fifth to enter the business. Its predecessors, who were slightly surprised by plans for another facility, have total capacity of about 110 million pounds. Much of this is used captively and, in fact, there are today only two open-market sellers of sorbitol.

Estimates of market size vary but it's generally conceded that total consumption is in the vicinity of 70 million pounds. Major end-use is the manufacture of ascorbic acid, taking some 22 million pounds annually.

Cosmetics and toothpaste account for another 10 million pounds; surfactants and pharmaceuticals, 9 million pounds apiece; foods, 8 million pounds; exports, 2 million pounds, and miscellaneous applications, 10 million pounds.

Within the past five years, sorbitol production has just about doubled. Continued growth is forecast but once again, due to lack of information, the rate is difficult—if not well nigh impossible—to forecast. Trade sources' estimates of 1965 output range from a conservative 90 million pounds to a highly-speculative 128 million pounds.

Sucrose — Refined white sucrose has been reduced 10c., to $9.30 per hundredweight in the Northeast marketing area. This price previously had been offered by refineries in the New York area provided customers made pick-ups at the plant with their own trucks, and also by several small eastern refiners.

Given this situation and the steady downtrend in raw sugar prices, it is easy to understand why the price cut was made at this time.

Raw sugar is currently quoted at $6.07 per hundredweight, as against $6.42 in early July when industrial refined sugar, soon to be reduced, was $9.55.

Sugar cane production for sugar and seed in the continental US is forecast as of August 1 at a record 9,302,000 tons, according to the Crop Reporting Board. This is 3 percent above the July 1 estimate and compares with 7,721,000 tons in 1960.

The Louisiana sugar crop is expected to produce 7,178,000 tons of cane compared to 6,109,000 last year. Florida's crop is forecast at 2,124,000 tons, as against 1,612,000 in 1960.

Sugar beet production in the US as of August 1 is forecast at 18,745,000 tons. This is one percent above the estimate a month ago and 10 percent above the previous record high of 17,015,000 tons in 1959.

Harvest of fall-planted sugar beets in California had been completed with yield above average and sugar content the highest for the past three years, Agricultural Marketing Service reports.

Vinyl Acetate Monomer — The market for vinyl acetate monomer is quite competitive and, while demand is expected to grow steadily, there's going to be more people to share the pie.

So far this year, four firms have announced plans to construct VAC facilities—with capacities ranging from 45 to 60 million pounds a year—and a fifth has indicated it will increase its output potential from 6 to 10 million pounds annually.

In this or any market where capacity grows faster than requirements, producers who do not have a sizable captive outlet are the hardest hit—especially when a customer who contracts much of its production decides to back-integrate.

Going basic is what one major producer of polyvinyl acetate polymers and copolymers is doing. Its slated 50-million-pound-a-year plant will necessarily shrink the open market proportionately—at least temporarily.

With so much new capacity slated, the price outlook is necessarily uncertain. Even if stiffening competition doesn't weaken the schedule, it's said, lower prices may result from the desires of current producers to spur new applications research before new production comes on stream.

Imports from countries other than Canada could be reduced if prices should go lower. Of course Canada is the major foreign source of VAc, so inshipments, which sometimes annoy a part of the domestic trade, would not be significantly reduced overall.

One would call the connection between the Canadian producer and its US customers a "special situation."

Polystyrene Foam Molding Plant On Stream This Fall

Henolite Products, Inc., a newly-formed corporation for molding of foam polystyrene products will begin operations at its Phoenixville, Pa., plant early this fall.

Henry C. Lavely, president of the new company, and Norman J. Huber, vice-president, are former employees of Koppers Company, whose material, "Dylite" expandable polystyrene, will be used by the plant.

Petro Naphthalene

—*Continued from page 3*

for o-xylene in 1962 is reckoned at 627 million pounds a year.

Not only are o-xylene contracts being written with prices guaranteed to be under those of naphthalene, but design engineers are constantly claiming greater phthalic anhydride yields owing to catalyst and other plant improvements on newer installations.

While it's conceded in the industry that importation of naphthalene — which in some recent years has run close to 100 million pounds a year—is about to dry up owing to greater use on the continent, it's nonetheless readily seen that a raw materials source of 1.8 billion pounds annually of o-xylene and naphthalene capacity by 1963 could cause some weakness in price structure.

This is particularly evident since the recent price cut in naphthalene's major outlet, when phthalic was cut back to 17½ cents a pound officially in recognition of longstanding price sharpshooting.

Helium Plan

—*Continued from page 4*

two years, requires delivery of the first helium no later than January 1, 1963.

According to Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, the department has now committed about 40 percent of the $47.5 million in annual funds authorized by the congress for helium purchases from industry.

"Negotiations of additional contracts are continuing," the Interior Secretary adds.

Mr. Udall says the government has offers from ten other private companies to build helium extraction plants under Interior's conservation program, but that the department "will welcome additional proposals as well as possible changes or supplements to those already on hand."

He urges interested firms to get in line with their propositions no later than September 15th. The government, he says, is "most anxious" to accelerate the award of helium purchase contracts.

Ergotamine Synthesized

—*Continued from page 4*

birth and in the preparation "Bellergal," which is used for emotional instability.

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Above all, the problem is now presented as to whether the synthesis of ergotamine, carried out on a laboratory scale, can be accompanied on a commercial basis.

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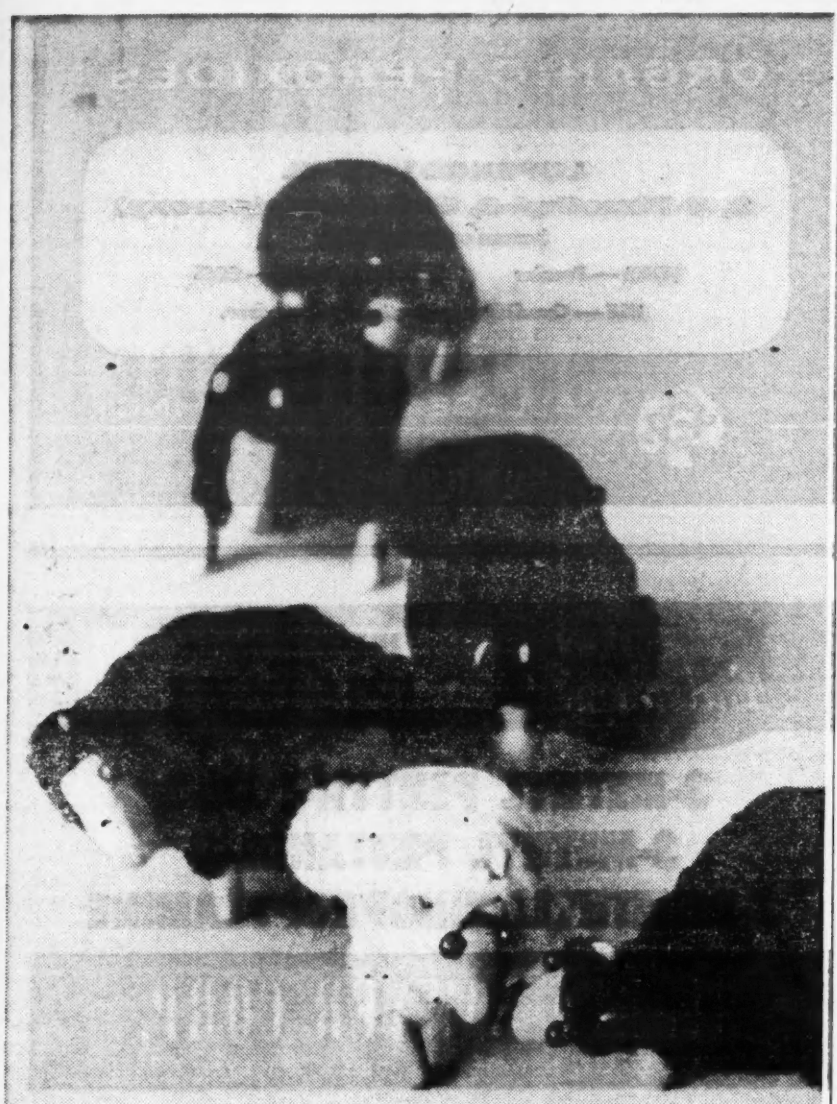

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Coal Chemicals

In the wake of the phthalic anhydride price reduction of 2 cents per pound across the board, down also last week went phthalate plasticizers and isophthalic acid. For the phthalate story see *Coating Materials* on page 47 of this issue. Isophthalic is down 2 cents, identical to the cut in phthalic, and is now selling for 17 cents per pound in carlot amounts and 18 cents for lesser amounts. Weakness in both phthalic and isophthalic had been developing for some months as consumers cut inventory and bought hand to mouth in a market that continued to sprout new sources of supply. Trade sources expect the new lower price schedule will bring consumers back into the market for volume purchases again, especially now that the new auto model year is poised to spur demand for plasticizers and resins.

Up for the third successive week went steel production in the week ended August 19.

A rise of 1.8 percent was noted from the previous week.

Based on assumed 1961 steel capacity, rate of production was 67.5 percent.

Total output for the week ended August 9 was 1,944,000 net tons.

For the year, output is 17.9 percent behind the comparable 33-week period of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Isophthalic acid, 2c. per lb.
Phthalic anhydride, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 26, 1960
119.86	119.86	119.81	118.28

For Current Prices See Page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—Coke oven sources of benzene continue to describe demand as on the brisk side.

Inventory situation is satisfactory with stocks now at about the same level held at the end of July.

One factor disturbing domestic coke oven producers is the continued flow of Soviet benzene into the US. Major shipments were received in June, one by a Gulf reseller and the other by a major chemical company at Detroit. It had been hoped that Russian benzene commitments had been fulfilled earlier in the year.

A solar energy unit employing chlorobenzene has been developed by an Israeli scientist.

The new application, as described in a British trade paper, consists of a cylindrical collector of solar heat; a vapor turbine using chlorobenzene vapor instead of the more usual steam vapor, and a heat accumulator, which is an alternative to an electrical accumulator.

Aimed primarily at supplying energy to out of the way localities and underveloped regions lacking power lines, the solar unit is still in the developmental stage.

A 5 h.p. model will be exhibited in Rome, however, at the United Nations Congress on New Sources of Energy.

Naphthalene—Supply remains short in the domestic area although improvement is continuously noted.

Accelerated steel activity and the boon of petroleum naphthalene is rapidly catching up to demand.

Imported naphthalene arrived in the US in flood proportions through the first half of the year as noted by the statistics presented in this space last week.

Currently, however, imports are off somewhat say some trade observers.

Plummeting import price may be part of the answer as import quotations have been about cut in half since the first of the year.

Still, some 5,880 bags of naphthalene arrived in Philadelphia last week from Gdynia, Rotterdam and Antwerp.

Toluene—Only routine activity is reported for toluene as August doldrums keeps sales pace relatively quiet.

Intermediates

o-Dichlorobenzene—Sales continue to be well sustained into a wide variety of end-uses.

Solvent applications lead, however, with volume continuing heavy.

Prices are unchanged from past reports.

Isophthalic Acid — Down 2c. per pound went isophthalic acid last week.

New schedule reads: drums, carlots, works, freight equalized, 17c. per pound and less carlot amounts, 18c. per pound.

Trade sources indicate there has been a working down of customer inventory over the summer. The new lower price is expected to bring consumers back into the market to build up stocks.

Auto industry demand is another area which should boost isophthalic sales when the industry begins '62 model production in earnest.

Maleic Anhydride—Market factors continue to weaken MA's position.

Poor polyester demand throughout most of the year has resulted in high producer inventory.

This loose supply situation is causing consumers to buy on a hand to mouth basis, anticipating that lower MA prices are just around the corner.

But, price has held, on the surface at least, to the level it was raised to during July 1960.

Recently there have been rumbles of discounts on MA, but these seem to be originating not with major producers but with dealers.

How long price will hold at current levels is a question mark. Certainly no producer has given any indication of dropping quotations just yet so that consumers may be anticipating a reduction in vain.

Meanwhile, demand remains rather stagnant while production capacity is booming.

By the end of this year close to 260 million pounds of MA capacity will be available to meet a market demand that has yet to hit 100 million pounds.

Monochlorobenzene — Trade sources re-

Production, Sales of Selected Coal Tar Intermediates: 1960

	Unit	Production	Sales	Total Value	Unit Value
Aniline (aniline oil)	lbs.	120,243,000	43,895,000	$7,276,000	17c.
Anthraquinone, 100%	lbs.	4,434,000	.....	.....	...
Benzoic acid, tech.	lbs.	.....	5,089,000	1,443,000	28c.
Cresols, total	lbs.	67,459,000	58,999,000	11,223,000	19c.
o- and p-Cresols	lbs.	21,194,000	19,136,000	6,131,000	32c.
(m,p)-Cresol, total	lbs.	28,384,000	22,572,000	2,889,000	13c.
From coal tar	lbs.	10,186,000	9,351,000	1,195,000	13c.
From petroleum	lbs.	18,198,000	13,221,000	1,694,000	13c.
(o,m,p)-Cresol[1]	lbs.	17,881,000	17,291,000	2,203,000	13c.
Cresylic acid, refined, total	lbs.	55,712,000	34,975,000	3,992,000	11c.
From coaltar	lbs.	27,786,000	20,153,000	2,498,000	12c.
From petroleum	lbs.	27,926,000	14,822,000	1,494,000	10c.
Dodecylbenzene[2]	lbs.	491,732,000	419,930,000	42,779,000	10c.
Phenol, grand total	lbs.	772,706,000	423,657,000	60,572,000	14c.
Natural, total	lbs.	42,052,000	41,554,000	5,782,000	14c.
From coal tar, total	lbs.	30,527,000	31,395,000	4,238,000	13c.
82%-84%	lbs.	3,402,000	4,888,000	682,000	14c.
Other	lbs.	27,125,000	26,507,000	3,576,000	13c.
From petroleum	lbs.	11,525,000	10,159,000	1,524,000	15c.
Synthetic, total	lbs.	730,654,000	382,103,000	54,810,000	14c.
From cumene	lbs.	173,173,000	116,940,000	16,675,000	14c.
Other synthetic	lbs.	557,481,000	265,163,000	38,135,000	14c.

Source: US Tariff Commission, Chemical Division.
[1] Includes some mixed cresols. Figures include (o,m,p)-cresol from coal tar and from coal tar and from petroleum.
[2] Includes Keryl-type benzenes.
Dashes indicate information is not reported.

Coal Chemicals

port greater sales of MCB thus far this year than last.

While domestic DDT sales are off, government anti-malaria programs and UN purchases of DDT have sustained a good volume of MCB movement into the pesticide area.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended August 19, were as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	580,544
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	24,756,136
Benzene	gals.	2 666,552
Coaltar	gals.	13.453,467
Crude chemical oil	gals.	526,746
Solvent naphtha	gals.	87,786
Toluene	gals.	576,618
Xylene	gals.	164,602

Recent benzene price cut has had no effect on MCB price which continues unchanged at 8¾c. per pound in bulk.

Phthalic Anhydride—That phthalic was due for a price drop was an obvious though unwelcome fact to many producers over the last quarter. The situation grew more acute as the summer progressed with capacity leapfrogging ahead of demand and supply growing long.

Then, too, price of naphthalene from abroad was plummeting as imports swelled, and the advent of petroleum naphthalene on a commercial basis eased the longstanding raw material shortage.

Consumers found they could acquire PA lots at 1c. and 2c. below market levels and soon began applying pressure on major producers.

In private producers began admitting, albeit reluctantly, that the 19½c. bulk PA price could last forever in view of the terrific buildup, and in a sudden weekend move one major supplier slashed two cents off across the board.

There was no question that other majors could remain at the higher level; quickly they moved to become competitive.

New schedule thus became 17½c. per pound in tankcars, 18c. in carloads or truckloads and 19c. for lesser amounts.

Nor is the US alone in the phthalic capacity race. From Japan comes news that a major company there is building a 16 million pound a year phthalic plant expected to be completed this year. O-xylene reportedly will be the starting point instead of naphthalene.

The new facility should push Japan's PA capabilities above 200 million pounds per year, placing it in third place behind the US and West Germany in total capacity.

Styrene Monomer—As with much of the chemical activity this month, styrene monomer sales volume is experiencing the effect of August doldrums.

Business is considered normal for this period of the year, meaning that a general industrial slowdown, for vacations, annual maintenance and the like, is tempering the busy pace of trade noticeable from the second quarter onward.

Orders are being placed for SM in routine August volume. In the back of some consumers' minds is the current auto labor negotiations still in the formative stage.

If all goes well in Detroit and a rapid, satisfactory settlement is reached, SM business will accelerate accordingly after Labor Day.

Inventory position of major SM suppliers is reported at reasonable levels with no surpluses being piled up.

Aiding the stock situation are calls for SM for latex and polymer production which is helping to sustain a proportion of the market.

Price remains unchanged from the level established at the half-year mark. No alteration in this aspect of the SM market is anticipated.

Chemical Firms Are Seen

—Continued from page 7

concept that everyone is innocent until proven guilty."

The business organization points out that, in actual fact, a chemical producer who displeases FTC must suspend business while the government agency pursues his case.

And that, the chamber adds, can sometimes take years.

In slamming the house legislation, the business group contends that it will:

"Deny the fundamental concept that everyone is innocent until proven guilty and will require the respondent to cease specified practices which have not been proven unlawful.

"Deny the opportunity of the respondent to challenge the basis for the issuance of such an order before a duly constituted court of law.

"Be a radical departure from the fundamental principle of the right to judicial review.

"Shift the burden of proof from the prosecution, where it rightly belongs, to the defense.

"Remove much of the need for expeditious commission action because the practice under question has already been restrained by issuance of a cease-and-desist order."

The bill is not without its supporters, however. Speaking up for the measure at house commerce committee hearings last week were Paul Rand Dixon, chairman of FTC, and Rep. James Roosevelt of California, sponsor of the legislation.

Glass Fiber Venture in UK

A new company, jointly owned and operated by Courtaulds, Ltd., and United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc., New York, will soon be built in Britain to turn out glass fibers and fabrics. Site for the plant has not yet been chosen.

Jobs & People

Air Reduction Sales Company, a division of Air Reduction Company, New York—**R. H. Merriman** has been appointed manager of the gas marketing department. He succeeds **G. L. Werly**, who has been made general marketing manager of the company.

FMC Corporation, New York — **Theodore R. Hopper** has been added to the applications group of the epoxy department at Princeton, N.J., to work on recently introduced "Oxiron" resins.

General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical Corporation, New York—Six regional sales office managers have been appointed: **Arthur H. Baker**, New York metropolitan; **Albert B. Connelly**, Houston, Tex.; **Harold E. Donaldson**, St. Louis, Mo.; **William P. Doyle**, Buffalo, N. Y.; **Edmund R. Lett**, Birmingham, Ala., and **Wesley G. Webster**, Denver, Colo.

Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J.—**Henry G. Ludwig** has been elevated to controller of marketing divisions.

Metal & Thermit Corporation, Rahway, N.J.—**Stephen Basarab** has been named plant manager of the detinning plant in Carteret, N.J.

Mobay Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.—**B. Ross Nason** has been appointed director of manufacturing and engineering. He was formerly director of manufacturing for Monsanto Chemical Company's inorganic chemicals division.

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York—**Hugh C. Marx** has been named organization planning manager.

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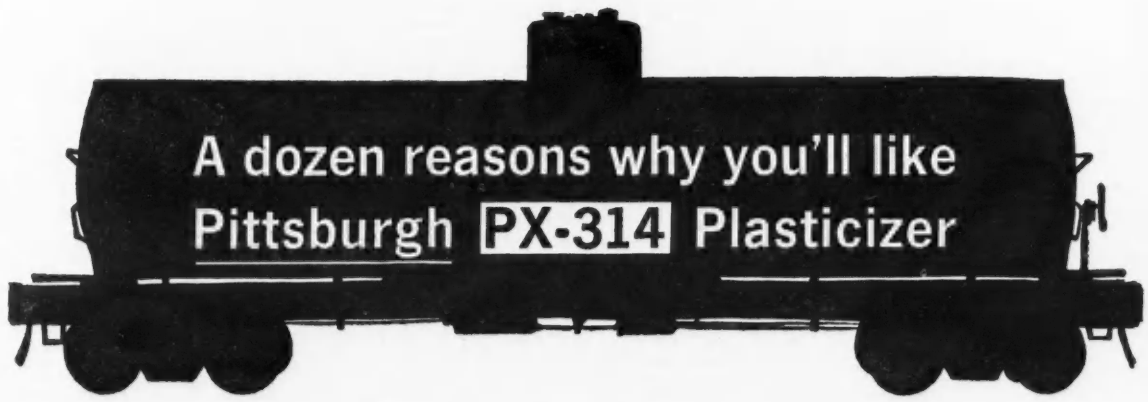

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Mobay Chemical to Build Pittsburgh Research Center

Plans to construct a large research center in suburban Pittsburgh, Pa., have been disclosed by Mobay Chemical Company.

Scheduled for completion in the fall of 1962, the complex of new buildings will extend from the present headquarters office on the Penn Lincoln Parkway West, midway between the Greater Pittsburgh Airport and the Golden Triangle.

Interconnecting units will house general research facilities, customer service laboratories, administrative offices and a technical library.

The decision to relocate its research headquarters and customer service facilities from New Martinsville, W. Va., to Pittsburgh has been in the making since early in 1958 when Mobay moved its general offices to that city from St. Louis, Mo.

Easier access by visiting scientists of customer companies and a closer alliance of research and marketing services, now centered in Pittsburgh, were given as reasons for the move.

GENERAL CHEMICAL MANAGER: Robert A. Miller, appointed sales manager for specialty plastic films by General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical Corporation of New York.

Jefferson Chemical Offers New Non-Ionic Surfactants

A new series of low-foaming nonionic surfactants is now available in commercial quantities from Jefferson Chemical Company, Houston, Tex.

Identified as "Surfonic LF-5," "Surfonic LF-6," and "Surfonic LF-7," these are aliphatic alcohol-ethylene oxide adducts, which have been modified by termination with a hydrophobic group to reduce foaming. Foaming action is decreased markedly within the series, going from moderate foam for "Surfonic LF-5" to essentially no foam for "Surfonic LF-7," the company reports.

Saline Water Research

—Continued from page 7

the genius of the American industry—to share the risk with them."

However, he felt that the $50 million ceiling established by the house would hamper saline water research.

Asked what in his opinion would be an adequate sum for the five-year program, Mr. Udall replied: Up to $110 million.

Mr. Udall's claim that the federal government would like to lure local governments and private industry into the program failed to impress Dr. Keyes, however.

The chemical engineering authority declared that private plants, using several known water desalting methods, can already produce 5 million gallons daily.

Nothing is to be gained by building similar federal installations, Dr. Keyes reiterated.

Water Research Needing Attention

Testifying as a consultant to the National Association of Manufacturers, Dr. Keyes pointed out several research areas in the water field still in need of attention.

These include the behavior and characteristics of aqueous solutions under varying conditions, the behavior of biological and non-biological membranes and transport phenomena of ions.

Concluded Dr. Keyes: Federal expenditures "to prove what is known" could be saved to great advantage in these times of rising defense costs.

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Coating Materials

Phthalate esters were reduced last week following cuts in the listings for phthalic anhydride. The reductions in the esters amounted to 1 cent to 1½ cents a pound, depending on their content of phthalic anhydride. Producers report that the lower phthalate listings reflect the 2 cents per pound cut on phthalic and are not tied to any move to increase demand for the esters. They contend that the lower prices for the esters will not influence demand greatly. Phthalic is expected to move in greater quantities since many consumers' inventories are said to be fairly low. (For a full report on phthalic anhydride see *Coal Chemicals*, p. 44)

Some of the phthalates that were reduced 1 cent a pound are: Dibutyl phthalate, dicapryl phthalate, didecyl phthalate and diphenyl phthalate. Down 1½ cents a pound were: Dimethyl, diethyl, and di-iso-butyl phthalates.

Antimony oxide prices are reported firmly established at 30 cents a pound, with demand as a fire-retardant chemical reported to be at good levels. Bullish tendencies of the world antimony ore market is seen as a possible threat to price stability of the oxide.

Casein sales were reported to be reduced with prices for Argentine and Polish casein holding unchanged from their range of 19 cents a pound. Some improvement is expected in the next few weeks.

Prime pigment demand is reported to have improved in the last few weeks as paint formulators replenish stocks. Listings throughout the pigment market are unchanged.

Shellac listings continued along at the same levels in effect over the last few months. Sources report that sales are expected to increase in the next thirty days, thus reducing the threat of a price cut.

Following the removal of minimum export shellac price by the Indian government, there was some concern that domestic prices in this country would be adversely affected.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Dibutyl phthalate, 1c. per lb.
Dicapryl phthalate, 1c. per lb.
Didecyl phthalate, 1c. per lb.
Diethyl phthalate, 1½c. per lb.
Di-isobutyl phthalate, 1½c. per lb.
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, 1c. per lb.
Dimethyl phthalate, 1½c. per lb.
Dioctyl phthalate, 1c. per lb.
Diphenyl phthalate, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 26, 1960
104.69	104.71	104.55	103.14

For Current Prices See Page 9

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste and Powder—Shipments of atomized powder and paste in June totaled 865,000 pounds, reports the Census Bureau. Shipments in May were reported at 1,138,000 pounds while for the same month last year, shipments totaled 1,404,000 pounds.

Flaked aluminum paste and powder shipments were reported at 1,730,000 pounds in June, as against 1,480,000 pounds in May and 1,588,000 for June of last year.

Shipments of paste were at 4,621,000 pounds for June, or slightly above the figure reported for the previous month. Shipments for June, 1960 were reported at 4,156,000 pounds.

Antimony Oxide—The split listings that were a feature of the antimony oxide market in the past few months were closed two weeks ago. For the past two weeks, antimony oxide has been selling at 30c. a pound for a car lot quantities throughout the trade.

The split in listings resulted from a rising antimony ore market which according to some in the trade has not reached the top as yet. Demand for the ore and oxide on the world market is reported to be exceeding world supply. Although a few producers are ready to hold the price for the oxide down, the rising prices for high-quality ore may force the oxide prices even higher.

Carbon Black—While listings are unchanged from previous weeks, some improvement in sales has been noted by trade sources.

Chrome Colors—Chrome oxide green output in June was reported at 646 short tons as compared to 564 short tons in May and 539 short tons in June of last year, reports the Census Bureau.

Stocks of chrome oxide green were held at 654 short tons at producers' plants compared to 591 short tons on hand at the beginning of June.

Chrome yellow and orange output in June at 2,410 short tons was 200 tons higher than production in the previous month, according to the Census Bureau. Output for June of last year was placed at 1,858 short tons.

While production in June increased, stocks also was higher. Stocks on hand at the beginning of June totaled 2,594 short tons and climbed to 2,840 short tons by the end of the month.

Molybdate chrome orange output dropped from 736 short tons in May to 699 short tons in June, Census reports. For June of last year production was at 593 short tons.

Stocks of chrome orange on hand at producers' plants at the end of June was reported at 775 short tons, or a decrease of 67 short tons during the month.

Cobalt Oxide—High level of stocks tends to check consumer buying, market resulting in routine activity with prices unchanged.

Titanium Dioxide—Output in June at 44,843 short tons, was just below the output reported for the previous month. For June of last year however, production was placed at 37,626 short tons, according to the Census Bureau. Stocks on hand at producers' plants in June were unchanged at 67,000 short tons.

Lacquer Materials

Cellulose Buyrate/Acetate—Food packaging continues to take its shares of the cellulose butrate business. Supplies are reported to be adequate, with listings unchanged from their longstanding listings.

Nitrocellulose — Some improvement has been noted in the last few weeks as furniture coating operations increase demand for nitrocellulose. Listings are unchanged from their June 1 positions.

Plasticizers — Phthalate esters were reduced 1c. to 1½c. a pound last week following a decrease of 2c. a pound on phthalic anhydride. The reduction on each of the phthalates reflects the percentage of phthalic-content in each of the phthalate plasticizers.

Reduced 1c. a pound were: Dibutyl phthalate, dicapryl phthalate, dicecyl phthalate, di-iso-octyl phthalate, diphenyl phthalate and n-octyl n-decyl phthalate.

Down 1½c. a pound were: Diethyl phthalate, dimethyl phthalate and di-isobutyl phthalate.

New prices for some of the phthalates are: octyl decyl phthalate, 24c. a pound, di-2-ethylhexyl isophthalate 25c. a pound, butyl-2-ethylhexyl phthalate, 23c. a pound. Listings are on the basis of tank car quantities.

A check of the trade last week found that all of the phthalate producers had either reduced the ester listings or were in the process of announcing the reductions.

Nearly all in the trade agree that the latest phthalate reduction will have little effect on the market except to reduce profit margins. Phthalic anhydride sales might increase as inventories are said to be low. Many consumers have held off purchasing phthalic in the last few months on the chance that phthalic would be reduced.

Demand for the phthalate esters has been running at routine levels as a result of reduced plasticizer operations usual at this time of the year. The pickup in demand expected in the next few weeks will come about as a result of the lower plasticizer prices, sources feel but as a direct outcome of the quickening pace of industrial activity.

Miscellaneous

Casein—The market failed to break out of its routine groove as prices for Argentine and Polish casein held unchanged. Buying interest was reported to be limited. Some improvement in the market is expected in the first few weeks of September.

Naval Stores—The redemption pool, of

—*Continued on page 57*

Trade Name Chemicals

C-I, Petroleum Resin Makers Aim At Sales of 350 Million Lbs. by '65

Chemical producers hopes for consumption of 350 million pounds of coumarone-indene and petroleum hydrocarbon resins by 1965 are riding largely with the floor tile industry. Trade observers point out that 75 percent of industry sales are made to floor tile manufacturers. Estimates of last year's 231 million pound market indicate about 175 million pounds of these resins were utilzed in flooring, about 35 million pounds in the rubber industry, 10 million in paints and varnishes, and 11 million pounds in adhesives, sizings and other miscellaneous uses.

Whether or not more resin can be sold to the flooring people is problematical. Coumarone-indene and petroleum hydrocarbon resins were first used to upgrade floor tile made from asphalt and were found to be so good that they have almost completely replaced asphalt in this application. Paradoxically, there is now little asphalt in "asphalt" type floor tiles.

But producers make no secret of the fact that the trend in recent years has been to the use of vinyl asbestos floor tile at the expense of asphalt tile. And sharp reductions in the price of vinyl chloride are making it more difficult all the time, they say.

C-I, PETROLEUM RESINS SALES

1965...	*350 million lbs.
1961...	*260 million lbs.
1960...	**231.0 million lbs.
1959...	299.0 million lbs.
1958...	269.1 million lbs.
1957...	277.9 million lbs.
1956...	267.2 million lbs.
1955...	282.8 million lbs.

*Estimate.

**Preliminary total.

Source: Tariff Commission.

C-I, Petroleum Resins: End-Uses

Flooring	175 million lbs.
Rubber	25 million lbs.
Paints, Varnish	10 million lbs.
Miscellaneous	11 million lbs.
Total	231 million lbs.

Will vinyl resins replace coumarone-indene, petroleum resins in floor tile as the latter have replaced asphalt? Trade observers think not, because although vinyl tiles offer the light color and grease-proof properties that make important selling points in the consumer market, it is pointed out that they lack durability. This has become increasingly evident, they say, with the advent of the spiked heel on women's shoes.

It's noted also that the big volume of vinyl floor tile sales is in one-sixteenth inch covering which, sources say, is just too thin to stand up under prolonged heavy traffic.

To producers of resins, the marketing of what they term an improved asphalt tile by Mastic Tile Division of the Ruberoid Company is a step in the right direction.

Though urban renewal and population growth naturally figure in resin producers plans for an expanding floor tile market, they are banking heavily on the development of improved asphalt tile to bring the 350-million-pound estimate into reality.

Mastic Tile doesn't place its "Polymerite" in the asphalt tile category, however. The product is a patented composition developed over a period of eight years and in collaboration with Air Reduction Company. It was introduced to the market in January.

Floor Tile Breakdown by Type

Mastic Tile reports there are four general groups of floor tile: 1) vinyl resin with asbestos fiber; 2) resilient asphalt type of flooring incorporating coumarone-indene and/or petroleum resins; 3) rubber tile and 4) solid, homogeneous vinyl tile.

"Polymerite," the company says, doesn't fit into any of these categories, but does meet a number of important requirements in floor tile.

For example, it fulfills government specification 306-B for regular asphalt tile as well as 307 for a grease resistant tile and, in addition, fills a Navy requirement for flame retardant tile. The latter is usually applied to vinyl asbestos tile, but "Polymerite" contains no vinyl asbestos, the company says.

In general, while chemical makers feel that near term sales of C-I, petroleum resins in their primary market (floor tile) will level off, this is considered by no means a dying market.

Several other floor tile companies are said to be working on an improved asphalt tile and, should they come up with a light color, grease-proof product, the durability and resilience properties offered by asphalt type tile could prove to be a big boost.

What percentage of the total market is held by coumarone-indene and how much by petroleum resins is speculative. However, it's generally agreed that the pendulum has been swinging in favor of the petroleum resins.

It's felt that crudes aren't currently available for production of more than 50 million pounds of coaltar resins. This would mean that 80 percent of last year's output was in petroleum resins.

Raw material available for coaltar resins has not been increasing, while that of petroleum resins has increased and new types have been made available. Petroleum resins, in general, are said to have better color stability.

Petroleum resins are soluble in mineral spirits in all proportions and are available in solid and flaked form at melting points above 100 degrees C. Anionic and nonionic resin emulsions can be had which are reported suitable for use in coatings and paper sizing.

Advantages of Coumarone-Indene Type

Coumarone-indene resins find use as extenders with other resins or in rubber. The advantage claimed is in greater water reistance and adhesion. High melting point resins are used as reinforcement for SBR rubber, while the softer resins are used by the rubber industry as tackifiers.

In paints and coatings these resins are utilized in aluminum paints, concrete sealers and flat wall paints.

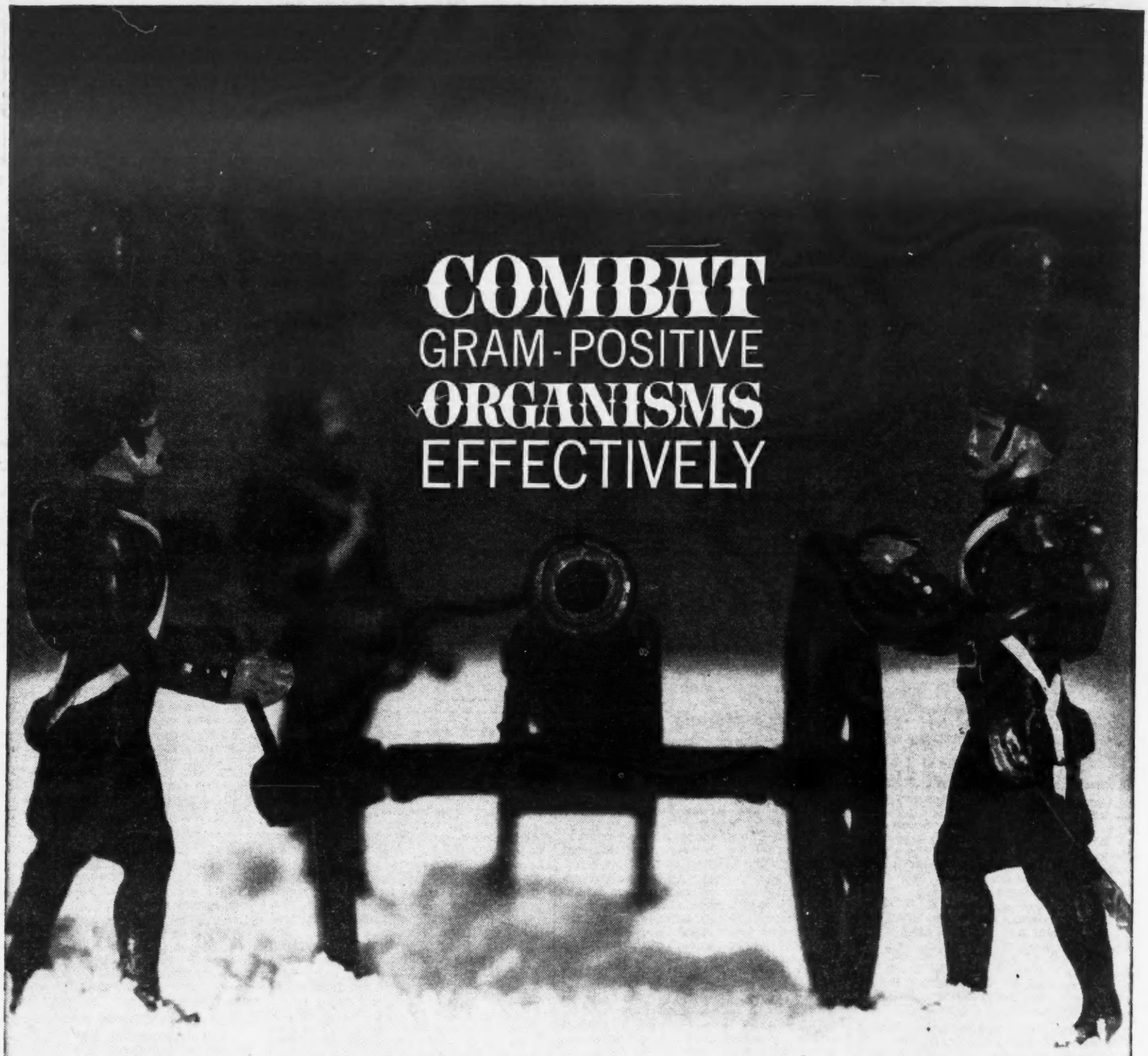
Pricewise, the petroleum resins range from 8-12 cents a pound, while coumarone-indene resins average 13-19 cents a pound. Pricing varies with softening point and color.

Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Company markets nearly fifty standard grades of "Picco" resins available in large quantities. These products are resistant to alkalies, salts and dilute acids. Being non-saponifiable, they are reported particularly useful for coatings designed to resist soap and alkali.

The "Picco" resins are essentially indene polymers with molecular weights varying within fairly wide limits according to melting point and degree of polymerization. The resins are permanently thermoplastic and do not become infusable on heating. Specific gravity varies directly with the melting point and average density is from 0.97 to 1.12.

The "Picco 480" series are styrenated coumarone-indene type resins and are used extensively for their reinforcing value. They may serve as basic material in the manufacture of abrasive-resistant floor tile, binders for fillers and pigments in cold molding compounds, and can be

—*Continued on. page 70*



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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

New and lower schedules have been announced for ascorbic acid, erythorbic acid, calcium pantothenate, niacin, niacinamide, pyridoxine hydrochloride and thiamine. Excepting the first two chemicals, however, the brutally sharp price cuts—$15 a kilo on cal pan, $75 to $85 on B₆—represented mere adjustments, with makers bringing posted prices into near-accord with actual trading levels.

They are particularly noteworthy, of course, in that it has been many months since official action has been taken, despite the persistent downtrend in all five markets over the past year.

Last week's 45 cent a kilo reduction in ascorbic acid surprised some trade observers who had considered the market reasonably firm at the $6.35 a kilo level established in May. What they were unaware of, apparently, were special pricing situations where material was being offered at under the official market.

Simple, hard-boiled competition, according to some usually well-informed sources, was responsible for the price cut, one of several announced this year. They do not dismiss as a secondary motive, however, the desire to expand "C" sales to cost-conscious food and beverage manufacturers. This is particularly necessary now with the recent increase in industry capacity.

Prices for erythorbic acid, which is used principally by the meat industry, were cut simultaneously with the reduction in ascorbic acid. Under the new schedule, the chemical is quoted at $2.60 a pound for 200-pound lots in either 50- or 100-pound drums. Previous quote was $2.80.

Three leading pharmaceutical manufacturers have been charged with conspiring to restrain trade, specifically the manufacture, distribution and sale of broad-spectrum antibiotics. A three-count indictment was handed down by a New York federal grand jury on August 14. The firms and their respective presidents, who were also indicted, immediately and vehemently denied the charges.

Ammonium Chloride — Prices for USP ammonium chloride will be advanced on September 1. Granular material will then be quoted at 20c. a pound, the powder at 27c. a pound in 250-pound drums. The new prices are, respectively, 2¾c. and 3c. a pound above those currently listed. Higher costs reportedly are responsible for the soon-to-be-posted schedule.

Ascorbic Acid—Although some sources only recently reported the "C" market relatively stable at the $6.35 a kilo level established early in May, a price reduction was announced last week by a major manufacturer. Eventually, of course, competitors followed, setting the schedule at $5.90 a kilo for 100-kilo lots and at $6.15 a kilo on 25- and 50-kilo drums, both quotes 45c. a pound below those previously listed officially.

Usually well-informed sources suspect that stability was not as prevalent as was sometimes believed prior to the change. Further, that special pricing situations in which material was being offered at below the official level actually provoked the sizable reduction.

While the lower price will mean a smaller profit return immediately, it will probably prove a wise maneuver over the long haul. Food and beverage makers, sources feel, will be attracted by the lower tab on the vitamin and this may encourage sales to both current and prospective customers.

Calcium ascorbate and other ascorbic acid mixtures were not effected by the change.

Calcium Pantothenate — The official schedule has been revised, but in the considered opinion of some usually reliable sources, it is, even at the lower level, still above trading prices in at least some instances.

For 1, 5, or 50-kilo drums, the listing is now $20 a kilo. This compares with a range of $17 to $20 a kilo reported from the field.

Caffeine—June imports totaled 205,027 pounds, and were valued at $428,041 and duties at $104,560, according to the Commerce department.

Shippers were: The Netherlands 49,500 pounds, valued at $115,497 and dutied at $25,245; France 18,230 pounds, valued at $43,013 and dutied at $9,297; and West Germany 137,297 pounds, valued at $269,831 and dutied at $70,018.

Erythorbic Acid—Prices for erythorbic acid have been cut. The chemical, which is used mainly by the meat industry, is now quoted at $2.60 a pound in 200-pound lots or more, in either 50- or 100-pound drums.

The 20c. a pound reduction was announced last week, simultaneously with the establishment of a lower schedule on ascorbic acid.

Menthol — Encouraging results have been obtained in investigations on the extraction of menthol from the plants grown in Jammu, India, according to a report in *The Eastern Pharmacist*.

In the absence of indigenous sources of menthol, India has to import her entire requirement, which is reportedly fast increasing—particularly due to the growth of the pharmaceutical industry.

The Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu, introduced a Japanese variety of mint eight years ago and in the interim the cultivation of the plant has been extended beyond Jammu and Kashmir to other parts of the country.

It is estimated that an area of about 6,000 to 10,000 acres has to be brought under cultivation to meet India's requirements. The yield of the fresh herb is nearly 200 maunds per acre which, in turn, yields about 50 pounds of the oil. The dry leaves yield from 3 to 4 percent oil containing nearly 70 to 80 percent menthol.

Spot market for menthol has firmed up though demand is still relatively quiet. Lack of offerings from Brazil is the principal strength-imparting factor.

Regular Brazilian crystals are quoted at a low of $7.30 a pound; the large crystals are commanding the usual 10 cents a pound premium.

Brazilian shippers are thought to be cleaned out of the current crop. If so, it will be December or January before new crop is available for shipment.

Niacin—Schedule for niacin USP was posted this way by a major manufacturer at the beginning of the month: 50-kilo drum, $5 a kilo; 10-kilo drum, $5.10 a kilo; 1-kilo drum, $5.30 a kilo.

At the same time, this schedule was posted for niacinamide USP: 100-kilo durm, $5.75 a kilo; 25-kilo drum, $5.85 a kilo; 10-kilo drum, $5.90 a kilo; 1-kilo drum, $6.05 a kilo.

Pyridoxine—How's this for a price cut? A major drug and fine chemicals producer, which quoted pyridoxine hydrochloride at $175 a kilo in an official way on July 15, last week issued a schedule of $90 to $100 a kilo.

The lower prices, which were effective August 1, reflect competitive trading at progressively lower levels over the past several months.

Some sources have reported prices as low at $80. The official listings, however, are now $90 per kilo for 1, 5 and 10 kilo drums and $100 per kilo for a 500 gram bottle.

There were no imports of B₆ in June. Some 881 pounds were shipped here in May and only 440 pounds in April. These figures, while small in themselves, are nonetheless relatively large when matched against monthly output, which averaged 6,000 pounds in 1960.

Quinine—Imports of salts and alkaloids from cinchona bark—a Customs' basket category which includes quinine sulfate —amounted to 219,025 ounces in June.

Shippers were The Netherlands (195,025 ounces, valued at $62,963) and West Germany (24,000 ounces, valued at $8,717).

Strychnine—Imports of strychnine in June amounted to 8,700 ounces, valued

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Ascorbic acid, 45c. per kilo
Calcium pantothenate, $15 per kilo
Nicotinamide, less than 50-kilos, 40c. to 95c. per kilo
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, $5 per kilo
Thiamine hydrochloride, $9 per kilo
Thiamine mononitrate, $9 per kilo

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 26, 1960
58.89	59.27	59.27	59.93

For Current Prices See Page 9

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at $7,594 and dutied at $870. Shipping here were: India 5,000 ounces, valued at $4,207 and dutied at $370; and France, 3,700 ounces, valued at $3,387 and dutied at $500.

Tartaric Acid—Requirements are reported to be routinely good, supplies fully adequate. Prices are believed to be relatively firm, but as all tartrates are imported, it's difficult to say for sure.

The official schedule, however, is unchanged with a carload (30,000 pounds minimum) and a truckload (25,000 pounds minimum) price of 41c. a pound listed.

Imports of tartaric acid in June were 320,313 pounds, valued at $93,820 and dutied at $19,219. Top spot on the suppliers' roster was held by Spain, accounting for 202,100 pounds, valued at $58,239 and dutied at $12,126.

A distant second, Italy shipped 115,457 pounds (valued at $34,710 and dutied at $6,928), while West Germany accounted for the remainder.

June imports of cream of tartar (potassium bitartrate amounted to 66,138 pounds, and were valued at $16,250 and dutied at $2,066, according to Commerce department reckoning. Of the total, Italy shipped 55,115 pounds (valued at $13,750 and dutied at $1,722); Spain, the remainder.

Imports of argols (under 90 percent potassium bitartrate) in June were 223,987 pounds, valued at $16,275—all from Portugal.

Thiamine—Imports rose from 2,513 pounds in May to 5,440 pounds in June. The larger quantity was valued at $19,685 and dutied at $2,067.

Japan, as usual, was the major shipper accounting for 5,220 pounds, valued at $17,854 and dutied at $1,875. Denmark supplied the remainder.

Greater import volume undoubtedly helped to keep the market unsettled during the past two months, causing a further drop in prices, which have been reported as low as $22 a kilo.

The official schedule, issued last week by a major manufacturer, lists appreciably higher prices. Quoted by the firm are:

Thiamine mononitrate, $27 per kilo for 1, 5 and 25 kilo drums; $32 per kilo for 100 gram amber screw cap bottles.

Thiamine hydrochloride USP, $27 per kilo for 1, 5 and 25 kilo drums of the regular powder, $29 per kilo for the "AA" grade powder; $30 per kilo for 500 gram amber screw cap bottles "AA" grade powder; $32 per kilo for 100 gram amber screw cap bottles (regular powder).

Botanicals

Requirements are seasonally slow but an upturn is expected soon after Labor Day. Short and higher priced: No. 1 Tinnevelly leaves. Amply available spot and lower: quince seed.

Imports detained by the Food & Drug Administration at the port of New York during recent weeks have included 14 lots of papain and 5 lots (124 bags) of gum karaya.

Lycopodium—Quote is currently $2.50 to $3 a pound but sales are probably being made at or near the low of the range. Supply is ample.

Lobelia Herb—Arrival of new crop in sufficient quantities to insure that normal demands can be filled occasioned a price cut of approximately 15c. a pound. Today's price is about 80c. a pound.

Psyllium Seed—Black seed is quoted at 42c. to 45c. a pound, the level established a few months ago, following a rise in replacement costs. Stability is looked for now as US importers, who had been hesitant to pay French shippers what they were asking, will be bringing in more material; shipping prices reportedly have eased a bit.

Quince—Selling at up to $2 a pound last winter, quince is now listed at $1.55 to $1.75 a pound. Availability of new crop at prices comparable to those of last season is responsible for the reduction.

Senna Leaves—With the exception of Tinnevelly No. 1, which is quoted at 26c. to 30c. a pound, 4c. to 8c. higher than the previous listing, prices on senna leaves are unchanged.

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"Atlas Powder Company," our former corporate name, became less and less descriptive as we grew and diversified into fields other than explosives. Four moves, made since early 1959, emphasize our diversification...

Our Chemicals Division is building a plant to make initially about 50,000,000 pounds per year of glycerin, ethylene glycol and other glycols.

Our Explosives Division is building, and will operate for Solar Nitrogen Chemicals, Inc., a $15,000,000 facility for making ammonia, urea and related products. Solar is owned equally by Atlas and The Standard Oil Company (Ohio).

Our International Division was formed to take over export of all Atlas products, and to direct and expand manufacturing and marketing operations outside of the United States.

The Stuart Company was recently merged with and into Atlas. As an Atlas Division, it will continue to manufacture and market ethical pharmaceuticals.

The "Powder"—or explosives—business is still important to us, and we expect it to remain so. Diversification into several chemical fields led us to change "Powder" to "Chemical," and to bring all our corporate operations together under "Industries." So, our new official corporate name is "Atlas Chemical Industries, Inc."... while the past lives on as we retain our original NYSE ticker symbol—"APC." We hope you like the new name... and that you'll continue to call us "ATLAS."

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IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

ALUMINUM OXIDE—5 dms, King Shipping Co, Havre
ALUMINUM SULFATE—300 bgs, Chemical Manufcaturing Co, Manchester
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—150 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
AMMONIUM THIOSULFATE—43 dms, Interstate Universal Inc, Rotterdam
AMYRIS OIL—4 dms, Port Au Prince
ANILINE DYES—224 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
125 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
30 dms, Verona Dyestuffs, Bremen
2 dms, General Aniline & Film Corp, Bremen
30 dms, Carbic Hoechst Corp, Rotterdam
3 cans Carbic Hoechst Corp, Bremen
207 dms, Sandoz Inc, Havre
20 dms, Dye Specialties Inc, Liverpool
86 dms, Rotterdam
ANNATTO SEED—260 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors
ANTIMONY—50 kgs, Watson Geach, Liverpool
66 cs, American Metal Climax, Callao
ANTIMONY REGULUS—100 cs, Indussa Corp, Antwerp
ARSENIC TRIOXIDE—120 dms, American Firstoline Corp, Marseille
ASBESTOS FIBER—2,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Durban
BARBASCO ROOT—290 bgs, Callao
BEESWAX—362 bgs, Djibouti
BENZOCAINE—14 dms, Bremen
BERGAMOT OIL—40 cs, Messina
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—10 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Iquitos
23 dms, George Uhe Co, Iquitos
10 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Iquitos
6 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Callao
15 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Callao
BONE—2,186 bgs, Velleman Corp, Asuncian
BONE BLACK—400 bgs, Martin Baer & Co, Libon
BONEMEAL—200 dms, D. F. Young, Antwerp
BRONZE POWDER—50 dms, Hamburg
N-TERT-BUTYLACRYLAMID—44 dms, Toms River Chemical Corp, Bremen
CALCIUM CARBONATE—1,200 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
1,200 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
CAMPHOR—50 cs, Kane Import Corp, Keelung
CANAIGRE ROOT—58 bgs, Meer Corp, Tampico
CANAGA OIL—5 dms, International Products Corp, Penang
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, Hoger Corp, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON, ACTIVATED—20 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Rotterdam
CARBROMAL—5 dms, Hamburg
CARDAMONS—7 cs, F N S Corp, London
CARNAUBA WAX—100 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining Corp, Salvador
50 bgs, M Schmidt, Salvador
CASEIN—400 bgs, F C Gerlach, Buenos Aires
313 bgs, National Casein Sales, Leixoes
484 bgs, Ponta Delgada
342 bgs, Angra
CASSIA—300 bls, Van Norden & Co, Saigon
1,900 bls, K H Landes & Co, Saigon
250 bls, A G Dunn, Saigon
CASTOR OIL—250 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
250 tons, Recife
200 tons, Santos
CETYL BROMIDE—5 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—500 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Marseille
CHLORINATED RUBBER—200 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CINNAMON QUILLS—40 bls, Curacao Trading Co, Colombo
50 bls, Max Van Pels, Colombo
50 bls, Colombo
CLOVE—350 bgs, Djibouti
CLOVE OIL—56 dms, Djibouti
COBALT OXIDE—3 cs, Antwerp
COCONUT OIL—920 tons, Zamboanga
685 tons, Manila
CODLIVER OIL—315 dms, Hanover Bank, Lisbon
50 dms, Arista Oil Products Corp, Stavanger
COPAIBA BALSAM—6 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Manaus
8 dms, J M Rodriguez & Co, Manaus
COPAL GUM—35 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
CORN STARCH—500 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Bremen
400 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bremen
1,120 bgs, Rotterdam
CUBE ROOT—221 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
896 bls, Merton Trading Co, Iquitos
CUMIN SEED—287 bgs, Khorramshahr
DAMMAR GUM—70 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
227 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
DECRAS—20 dms, Robinson Wagner Co, Liverpool
DEXTRIN—200 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
DILL SEED—87 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay
DYES, COALTAR—67 dms, Verona Pharma Co, Hamburg
27 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Hamburg
EARTH COLORS—3,000 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
ERUCIC ACID—55 dms, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Liverpool
FERRIC SULFATE—50 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
FISHLIVER OIL—3 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—6,522 bgs, Chimbote
2,174 bgs, Callao
FUEL OIL—105,070 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Carpito
199,231 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Las Piedras
369,000 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Aruba
125,324 bbls, Signal Oil & Gas Co, Aruba
GALL—6 dms, Wilson & Co, Barranquilla
GERANIUM OIL—2 kgs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Yokohama
3 dms, Djibouti
1 dm, London
GERMANIUM OXIDE—40 cs, Antwerp
GINGER—166 bgs, Freetown
GLUE—550 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
d-GLUTAMIC ACID—3 dms, Ajinomoto Co, Yokohama
GLYOXAL—50 dms, Union Carbide Corp, Rotterdamb
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, C Pettinos, Colombo
250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Hong Kong
GUAR GUM—300 bgs, Wedeman & Godneckt, Genoa
GYPSUM, CRUDE—7,846 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HEPTOIC ACID—301 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
HYDRAZINE HYDRATE—100 cs, E F Drew & Co, Bremen
IODINE, CRUDE—414 kgs, Mitsubishi Corp, Yokohama
IRISH MOSS—90 bls, S B Penick & Co, Havre
IRON BLUE—36 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
KARAYA GUM—372 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—200 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
LACTIC ACID—20 djns, Kolon Trading Co, Hamburg
LACTOSE—235 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
LAVANDIN OIL—10 dms, Charabot & Co, Marseille
3 dms, Marseille
LAVENDER OIL—2 kgs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Yokohama
2 cks, International Flavors & Fragrances Inc, Marseille
LEAD OXIDE—60 dms, J J Gavin, Vera Cruz
LEMON OIL—4 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Vera Cruz
60 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Hamilton
60 cs, National City Bank, Messina
80 cs, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—60 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
LIME OIL—3 dms, Port Au Prince
LIVER POWDER—34 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Buenos Aires
LOCUST BEAN GUM—500 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
100 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Lisbon
100 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—600 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE—100 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Liverpool
MANDARIN OIL—8 cs, Messina
MANGROVE EXTRACT—960 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Singapore
MENTHOL—7 cs, Minferment Ltd, Keelung
50 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Santos
10 dms, Cannes
METHYLENE CHLORIDE—100 dms, Leghorn
2-METHYL-L-PENTHENE—16 dms, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co, Antwerp
MOLASSES—2,100 tons, S Western Sugar & Molasses Co, Vera Cruz
MONOCRESYL GLYCERYL ETHER—8 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—200 dms, Ajinomoto Co, Yokohama
MUSTARD OIL—15 cs, Florasynth Lab, Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—3,200 bgs, Berns & Koppstein, Copenhagen
NEOMYCIN—4 cs, Copenhagen
NICKEL ACETATE—20 dms, Philipp Bros, Chemicals, Hamburg
NUTMEG—200 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Singapore
560 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Singapore
350 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
OENANTHOL—57 dms, Millmaster International, Marseille
OLEORESIN PAPRIKA—21 dms, Irving Trust Co, Alicante
OURICURY WAX—557 bgs, N American Cocoa Trading Co, Salvador
PALM OIL—381 tons, Belawan Deli
PALMKERNEL OIL—850 cs, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
PALO SANTO OIL—6 dms, Asuncion
PAPAIN—56 chst, Breon Lab, Colombo
PAPRIKA—75 bgs, Hamburg
PECTIN—50 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—910 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
181 bgs, V A Cordovi, Singapore
530 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
140 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
80 bgs, Max van Pels, Singapore
140 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Singapore
140 bgs, Atlanta Textile Corp, Singapore
210 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, WHITE—105 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
280 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
60 bgs, Atlanta Textile Corp, Singapore
PETIT GRAIN OIL—12 dms, Asuncion
PETROLEUM CRUDE—135,779 bbls, Hess Inc, Mina Al Ahmadi
98,199 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Punta de Palmas
95,970 bbls, Sohio Oil Co, Punta de Palmas
PIMENTO—112 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Kingston
PIMENTO LEAF OIL—1 dm, Ungerer & Co, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—10 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Yokohama
POPPYSEED—300 bgs, Sokol & Co, Gdynia
250 bgs, R J Spitz, Gdynia
200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASH, CAUSTIC—216 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—500 bgs, Haras Co, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM GUAIACOLSULFANATE — 13 cks, Havre
PRUSSIAN BLUE—45 dms, Tar Residuals Inc, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED—20 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Marseille
132 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
PSYLLIUM SEED, HUSKS—817 bgs, Foodline Inc, Bombay
798 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
PYRIDAMINE DIACETATE—1 dm, Merck Sharp & Dohme, Bangkok
PYRITES—307 cks, American Metal Climax, Leixoes
PYROLIDONE—2 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,016 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
QUININE ALKALOID—1 kg, Frank Samuel & Co, Southampton
RESORCINOL—10 dms, Liverpool
RICE STARCH—500 bgs, American Key Products, Trieste
200 bgs, American Key Products, Rotterdam
RUTILE SAND—892 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane
SAPONIN—10 dms, Karr Ellis, Liverpool
SELENIUM METAL POWDER—85 dms, American Metal Climax, Hamburg
SESAME SEED—560 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Puerto Barrios
SHELLAC—40 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bremen
SODA, CAUSTIC—288 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
SODIUM CYCLAMATE—10 dms, Frank Samuel & Co, Yokohama
SODIUM DIPHENYLHYDANTOIN—8 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
SODIUM PERBORATE—400 bgs, Rotterdam
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—400 bgs, Chemical Manu
SODIUM PEROXIDE—140 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM SILICO FLUORIDE—299 bgs, Copenhagen
SODIUM SULFATE—545 bgs, Baird Chemical Industries, Yokohama
SULFAGUANIDINE—80 dms, Panmed Pharmaceuticals Inc, Hamburg
SULFUR, CRUDE—10,185 tons, Dixon Chemicals & Research Inc, Coatzacoalcos
TALC—1,143 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bombay
455 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,016 bgs, Morningstar Paisey Inc, Kohsichang
1,680 bgs, Tapioca Associates Inc, Kohsichang
2,240 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
THEOBROMINE—10 dms, Copenhagen
TIN OXIDE—30 dms, International Engineers Inc, Kobe
TALC BALSAM—5 dms, Norda Essentail Oil & Chemical Co, Puerto Barrios
TURMERIC—114 bgs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kingston
UREA—4,691 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VANILLA BEANS—29 cs, J Manheimer, Marseille
58 cs, Camax Co, Singapore
25 cs, Djibouti
VETIVER OIL—2 dms, Djibouti
WATTLE BARK—1,058 bls, Bowring & Co, Durban
WATTLE EXTRACT—638 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
WAX, SYNTHETIC—400 bgs, Moore & Munger, Durban
YERBA MATE—100 cs, J Victori, Buenos Aires
YLANG YLANG OIL—2 dms, Djibouti

Los Angeles

ALUMINUM OXIDE—400 bgs, F D Davis Co, Hamburg
CARAWAY SEED—300 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
CASEIN—303 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
CELERY SEED—44 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Bombay
CINNAMON QUILLS—15 bls, Wm E Martin & Sons, Hong Kong
CLAY, BALL—903 bgs, Paper Makers Import Co, Rotterdam
COPRA—560 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Tacloban
1,200 tons, Wells Fargo Bank, Tobaco
3,300 tons, Wells Fargo Bank, Siain
1,500 tons, Wells Fargo Bank, Davao
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
EARTH COLORS—900 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, Mitsubishi Corp, Yokohama
FORMIC ACID—50 dms, D M Hicks, Bremen
GYPSUM CRUDE—17,746 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
IRON OXIDE—4,900 bgs, F D Davis Co, London
LOCUST BEAN GUM—45 bgs, Amsterdam
OREGANO—240 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Salina Cruz
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
RUTILE SAND—19,854 bgs, Titanium Metals Corp, Brisbane
SENNA LEAVES—15 bls, Hathaway Allied Products, Tuticorin
SESAME SEED—50 bgs, Hismoco American Co, San Juan del Sur
SHELLAC—15 bgs, Calcutta
SODIUM BICARBONATE—800 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Manchester
SODIUM CHLORATE—666 dms, Marseille
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,120 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Kohsichang
TURMERIC—208 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Bombay
ZIRCON SAND—2,112 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Brisbane
1,000 bgs, Matoon & Co, Brisbane

Philadelphia

ANTHRACENE OIL—69 dms, Liverpool
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,600 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Liverpool
BONEMEAL—2,364 bgs, Ossa Products, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM CARBONATE—1,600 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
3,800 bgs, Antwerp
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC — 2,145 bgs, Antwerp
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, National Casein Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Rithner, Porteus & Co, Buenos Aires
281 bgs, National Casein Co, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Rotterdam
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,600 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Genoa
340 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Naples
CORN OIL—216 tons, Rotterdam
CORN STARCH—300 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Bremen
FLUORSPAR—3,176 tons, Tampico
FUEL OIL—100,000 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Aruba
126,713 bbls, Hess Inc, Puerto La Cruz
110,851 bbls, Sinclair Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
119,386 bbls, Mobil Oil Co, El Palito
GYPSUM—200 bgs, Beway Co, Liverpool
GYPSUM, CRUDE—9,254 tons U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
MUSTARD SEED—800 bgs, Copenhagen
NAPHTHA—63,666 bbls, Sinclair Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
NAPHTHALENE—3,000 bgs, Gdynia
1,250 bgs, Rotterdam
1,550 bgs, Antwerp
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—218,232 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mina Al Ahmadi
121,772 bbls, Mobil Oil Co, Las Piedras
109,438 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto Miranda
178,731 bbls, Mobil Oil Co, Banias
302,020 bbls, Texaco Co, Puerto La Cruz
128,500 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Bachaquero
n-PHENYLPERI ACID—11 dms, Havre
PYRIDINE—232 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Gdynia
PYROPHYLLITE—2,630 tons American Encaustic Tiling Co, Long Pond
QUERBRACHO EXTRACT—1,269 bgs, Buenos Aires

San Francisco

AGAR—10 bbls, Kobe
ALUMINUM SULFATE—400 bgs, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool
300 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—400 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Hull
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE — 400 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
AMMONIA SYNTHESIS CATALYST—17 dms, Standard Oil Co, Gothenburg
CALCIUM CARBONATE—815 bgs, N Sutcliff Co, Liverpool
1,600 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
CODLIVER OIL—10 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Bergen
10 dms, Randal Nutritional Products, Bergen
COPRA—3,500 tons, Cargill Inc, Siain
700 tons, Cargill Inc, Honoagua
1,500 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
DEXTRIN—400 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Amsterdam
300 bbls, Adhesive Products Inc, Amsterdam
FISHMEAL—200 tons, Marine Midland Trust Co, Chimbote
193 tons, Security National Bank, Chimbote
200 tons, Security National Bank, Callao
430 tons, Wilbur Ellis Co, Callao
300 tons, Marine & Animal By Products, Callao
175 tons, Albumina Supply Co, Callao
210 tons, Cargill Inc, Callao
872 tons, Chimbote
610 tons, Callao
GINGER—78 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Cochin
GLUE—50 bgs, F P Dow, Hull
GUAR GUM—313 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Genoa
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Genoa
METALDEHYDE—100 dms, A P L Chemicals Ltd, Amsterdam
MINERAL LUBRICATING OIL—100 dms, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Amsterdam
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Seville
PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Singapore
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—50 bgs, Kobe
SODIUM BICARBONATE—799 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM CYANIDE—200 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Hull
SODIUM FERROCYANIDE—100 bgs, Braun Knecht Heimann Co, Antwerp
TURMERIC—57 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Bombay
UREA—400 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
11,250 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Amsterdam

Lakeside Labs Completes Milwaukee Research Center

A new research center, housing laboratories and offices for basic and applied research, has been completed at the plant of Lakeside Laboratories, Inc., in Milwaukee, Wis. Lakeside's major areas of research and development have been in the fields of cardiovascular diseases, gastro-intestinal ailments and mental illness.

Built at a cost of more than $200,000, exclusive of equipment, the center is staffed by thirty-four scientists and executives.

Included are three chemical laboratories, a process development laboratory, a hydrogenation department, a pharmaceutical development laboratory, a library, a conference room, a lunch room and offices for the departments of clinical investigation and product development.

Lead, Zinc Subsidy Bill

—*Continued from page 3*

lead and zinc. These taxes would be assessed:

- A basic tax of 2 cents a pound on metal and 1.4 cents on ores and concentrates.
- If the market falls below 13½ cents, a similar second tax is imposed.

(Under present market conditions, import taxes would be 4 cents a pound on metal and 2.8 cents a pound on ores and concentrates.)

- A minimum tax would be imposed on manufactured lead and zinc of 2 cents a pound.
- Some zinc items would be taxed at a higher rate.

Under the house bill, the Department of the Interior would pay small producers 75 percent of the difference between 14½ cents a pound and the market price of lead; fifty-five percent of the difference between that price and the current market price of zinc.

Eligible for subsidies would be those producers who have not mined or sold more than 3,000 tons of both metals combined during any twelve month period between January 1, 1956, and the first day for which they seek payment.

US Borax Selling

—*Continued from page 3*

sales of lithium compounds to ceramic and glass makers (OPD, 6/6/60).

J. F. Corkill, marketing vice-president for US Borax, says the new arrangement "will provide the company with a complete line of special products for the glass and ceramic industries including derivatives of boron, lithium and rare earths."

Vitro Chemical, a division of Vitro Corporation of America, is a basic producer of rare earth chemicals, pure metals and special metal alloys. It has plants at Chattanooga, Tenn., and Salt Lake City, Utah.

Other Vitro divisions are engaged in electronics production, systems and development; missile test center operations, and the design and engineering of nuclear-chemical process plants.

ICI's Dutch Project

—*Continued from page 5*

are independent of considerations of possible British membership.

British firms worry that this investment freeze, maintained over a number of months, could effectively freeze them out of high growth markets.

London's *Financial Times* comments that "so far as Western Europe is concerned, the next year or so will be a vital period, a period in which British industry has to get itself into shape to meet the challenge and exploit the opportunities of membership in the Common Market. Ground which is lost now may conceivably never be made up."

Coating Materials

—Continued from page 47

the American Turpentine Farmers Association, comprised of rosin pledged under the 1961 Gum Naval Stores price support program, will not be made effective unless and until demand for pool rosin develops, the president of the American Turpentine Farmers Association reported.

The 1961 loan rosin will not be made available for sale by the association until there is need for it over and above the demand for rosin produced and sold through regular commercial channels.

July gum naval stores production totaled 19,670 barrels of turpentine and 566,850 drums of rosin, according to the Crop Reporting Board. Production during the first four months of crop season was 24 percent above the output for the same period last year.

Steam distilled turpentine production for July was reported at 11,450 barrels and rosin at 83,150 drums—the lowest monthly production since mid-summer of 1952.

Output of sulfate turpentine was 14 percent below the preceding month. Tall oil rosin production was down 8,000 drum from the record high level reached in June.

Gum turpentine stocks on hand July 31 were up 6,340 barrels from a month earlier while wood rosin turpentine stocks remained about the same.

Most of the increase of 17,730 drums in gum rosin stocks was in stocks controlled by CCC. Holdings of wood rosin were slightly higher than on June 30.

Shellac—The outlook for next month in the shellac market is optimistic, report trade sources. Sales are expected to increase in the last weeks of September. Accordingly, no adverse effects are expected to follow from the recent removal of minimum prices on export shellac by the Indian government. There was some concern voiced in the trade that shellac listings might be reduced if demand did not pick up.

Gypsum—Gypsum production, which is closely allied to the building industry, declined somewhat from the high established in 1959, according to producers' reports to the Bureau of Mines.

Domestic mines produced 9.8 million short tons of gypsum in 1960, a decrease of about 10 percent from the record output of 1959. Average value was $3.63 per short ton compared with $3.60 in 1959.

Output was lower in each of the four quarters of 1960 than in the corresponding quarters of 1959, but followed the previous year's production-rate pattern by beginning low in the first quarter, increasing through the third quarters when it was greatest and then declining in the fourth quarter.

Imports of crude gypsum decreased 13 percent from 6.1 million tons in 1959 to 5.3 million tons in 1960. Canada provided 28 percent of the US total supply.

Most of the US apparent supply of 15.1 million tons in 1960 was calcined, but 3.7 million tons or almost 25 percent was used uncalcined as portland cement retarder and agricultural purposes.

Producers reported that their stocks of crude gypsum in hand Dec. 31, 1960, totaled 3.4 million tons as compared with 2.5 million tons at the end of 1959.

Coating Materials Briefs

"BUTON 100" RESIN REDUCED: Enjay Chemical Company, N. Y., has announced a reduction of 3 cents a pound on its for "Buton 100" resin, an all hydrocarbon butadiene-styrene copolymer used by the surface coatings industry. The new tank car price is 32 cents a pound.

LACQUER COATING: Development of a new lacquer coating material for aluminum foil, paper and glassine has been announced by Borden Chemical Company, N.Y. Called "SO-785," the lacquer is reported to be especially suited for package overwraps, bag closures, and packaging pouches. Used as an overprint on aluminum soap wraps, the new product is said to prevent corrosion and pitting of the metal by the natural alkalinity of the soap, the company reports.

TRAFFIC MARKING PAINT: During the next ten years, more than 75 million gallons of traffic paint will be used in the US, according to Goodyear Rubber & Tire Company, Akron, Ohio. Goodyear's Chemical Division which produces a synthetic rubber resin used in formulating such paints, reports that in addition to streets and highways, traffic paints are used to mark curbs, crosswalks, airport runways and to define trunk docks and parking lanes.

Aluminum Unit Expanding

In Bellwood, Va., only three years after it was opened, the nation's newest aluminum foil printing plant is undergoing its second major expansion. The program, which will increase the capacity of Reynolds Metals Company's unit by 50 percent, includes a 70,000 square foot addition to the plant building, and the installation of three additional presses.

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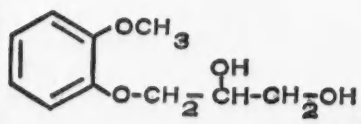
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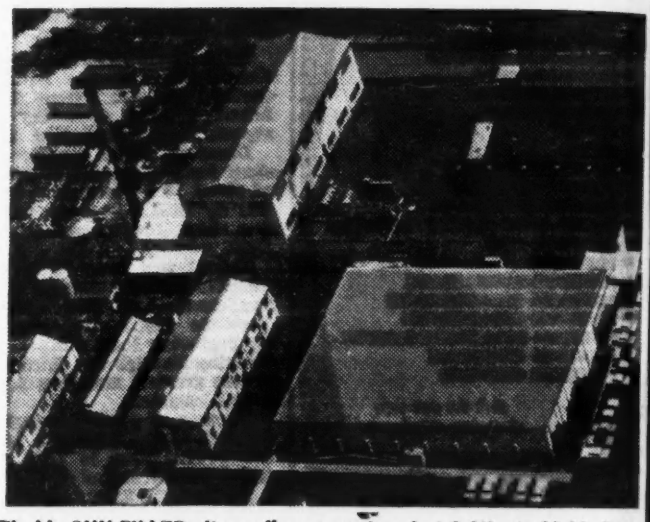
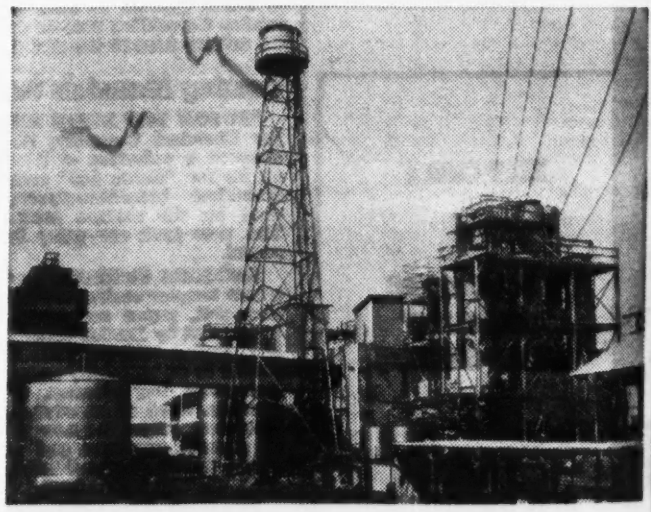


Florida SUN-FILLED citrus oils are produced at 3 Minute Maid plants — Plymouth (shown above), Auburndale and Leesburg, Florida.



California SUN-FILLED citrus oils are produced at Minute Maid's Golden Citrus plant at Anaheim, California.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

The long-awaited price reduction in lemongrass oil has finally begun. Material has been quite scarce since June and quite high-priced, but now relief is in sight. A five-cent per pound reduction was posted last week and future reductions are expected shortly. Spearmint prices also were reduced, in anticipation of the very large crop. The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates that the 1961 production of oil will be 402,000 pounds larger than the 1960 production. Estimated total for this year is 1,439,000 pounds. Peppermint is a bit weaker, but as yet no spot price reductions have been posted. The 1961 crop is not a great deal larger than the 1960 crop. Sandalwood continues firm with no prospects for any easement any time soon.

A recent report put out by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FOA) says that the world is using 20 percent less pepper than it did before World War II. Upon investigation of this somewhat startling statement, it was learned from a leading importer of black and white pepper that the FOA's figures have not exactly lied, but they have misled.

During the mid-thirties, the world's largest producer of pepper, Indonesia, exported exceptionally large quantities of material. In 1935, for instance, they exported 58,000 tons; in 1936, 78,000 tons, and in 1937, 55,000 tons. Indonesian crops were, of course, extra large ones, and importers all over the world, forseeing political difficulties, were eager to stock up—according to the pepper spokesman.

World consumption before the war was some 60,000 tons, he estimated, and it remains roughly at that figure. If this is an accurate estimate, per capita consumption has fallen off, taking into account the phenomenal rise in world population. But it is misleading to say that consumption was 83,600 tons before the war and 68,000 tons in 1959.

Most of the Indonesian pepper plantings were destroyed during World War II. They were replanted after the war, but it has been only recently that Indonesia has begun to regain its former status. Between 1950 and 1954, the US imported annually an average of roughly 2,000 tons from Indonesia. In 1959 the US imported some 6,000 tons from Indonesia and in 1959, the US imported approximately 11,000 tons from there.

Imports from Indonesia are expected to increase in the face of increasing demand but there are other sources of supply that tend to offer competition. India and Brazil are now in a position to furnish significant quantities of pepper whereas they were not just a few years ago.

Essential Oils

Bay—Both Dominica and Puerto Rican material remains at their previously-quoted prices. Material from Dominica continues at $3.60 per pound and material from Puerto Rico continues at $4 per pound.

Lemon—Material continues to be difficult to obtain on spot. Many offerings are as high as $3.50 per pound.

Lemongrass — The easement that has been taking place at source is now being felt on spot. From its previous price, $2.80 per pound, lemongrass has come down to $2.75 per pound.

Further reductions are anticipated.

Lime—Both Mexican and West Indian material continue to be selling in good volume with prices steady. Mexican distilled and West Indian distilled continue to range between $5.50 and $6 per pound.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Lemongrass, 5c. per lb.
Spearmint, 35c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 26, 1960
143.44	143.48	143.52	145.62

For Current Prices See Page 9

West Indian expressed continues to range between $6.50 and $8 per pound.

Peppermint—Some slight weakening in the spot market has been noted but prices remain at their previous levels. Natural material continues at $4 per pound and redistilled material continues at $4.25 per pound.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, Crop Reporting Board, the production of peppermint oil in 1961 is estimated to be only slightly more than production was in 1960. This year, production is expected to reach 2,374,000 pounds whereas production in 1960 was 2,229,000 pounds. Both these figures are decidedly greater than the 1950-59 average of 1,944,000 pounds.

OIL PRODUCTION

These figures, indicating state-by-state oil production, are estimates of the Crop Reporting Board, USDA. They are in terms of thousands of pounds.

	Average 1950-59	1960	1961
Indiana	299	161	182
Michigan	143	46	37
Wisconsin	105	172	181
Washington	686	1,035	1,148
Oregon	710	815	826

Yield of oil per acre is exactly the same as it was last year. Both for 1961 and 1960, yield per acre is 57 pounds of oil. During the period 1950 to 1959, the average was much lower at 45 pounds per acre.

YIELD PER ACRE

These figures, indicating state-by-state yield of peppermint oil per acre, are estimates of the Crop Reporting Board, USDA. They are in terms of pounds.

	Average 1950-59	1960	1961
Indiana	31	35	35
Michigan	21	23	23
Wisconsin	37	40	42
Washington	71	75	75
Oregon	50	57	54

Acreage devoted to the planting of peppermint has increased over the previous year. In 1961, 41,700 acres were estimated to have been planted in peppermint whereas in 1960 only 39,000 acres were planted in peppermint. During the 1950-59 average however, the acreage devoted to peppermint planting was greater at 42,730 acres.

ACREAGE FOR HARVEST

These figures, indicating state-by-state acreage of peppermint, are estimates of the Crop Reporting Board, USDA.

	Average 1950-59	1960	1961
Indiana	9,630	4,600	5,200
Michigan	6,810	2,000	1,600
Wisconsin	2,810	4,300	4,300
Washington	9,420	13,800	15,300
Oregon	14,060	14,300	15,300

Sandalwood—The spot market continues very tight and prices continue very high.

Mustard Seed Imports, Montana Production

The following figures cover imports and Montana production during the past six years. They are in terms of thousands of pounds.

	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Montana	12,000	15,350	19,298	12,686	32,980	30,799
Canada	21,743	21,042	15,033	21,159	48,424	29,441
Denmark	6,298	2,346	1,308	1,544	2,127	1,955
United Kingdom	125	278	262	388	633	1,156
Italy	53	85	356	231	658	510
Ethiopia	185	170	1,196	110	—	—
Netherlands	—	187	71	173	373	790
Other	7	28	—	—	14	205
Total	40,411	39,486	37,524	36,291	85,209	64,856

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Essential Oils

Many dealers are quoting a $30 per pound price.

Spearmint—The spot market is beginning to feel the effects of the rather large quantities of oil being produced in the Midwest and the Far West.

From its previous price, $4.25 per pound spot price has come down to $3.90 with further reduction expected. Production of oil during the 1961 season has been estimated by the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture, to be 1,439,000 pounds. This is considerably greater than the 1960 crop which was 1,037,000 pounds.

(It was just about a year ago that dealers were revising their spearmint oil price lists from some $9 per pound down to $4.50 per pound.)

According to the USDA's figures, yield of spearmint oil will be 13 pounds per acre greater this year than it was last year. This year's yield is estimated to be 68 pounds compared to 55 pounds in 1960.

Seeds and Spices

Cloves—On a world-wide basis, the largest end use for Zanzibar cloves is the flavoring of Indonesian cigarettes. This bit of information comes rom W. B. Willems, General Manager of the Cloves Growers Association of Zanzibar.

Zanzibar material is imported into the United States, but dealers here report that more Madagascar material comes in.

Prices are generally the same, with Zanzibar usually a little higher. At the present time, dealers are quoting Zanzibar material at 38 cents per pound and Madagascar material at 37 cents per pound.

Some industry spokesmen feel that Zanzibar material is of a higher quality, but this is by no means agreed upon.

Mr. Willems explained that the Cloves Growers Association guarantees the buyer an almost constant price for cloves. The Association is able to do this by buying up material from the growers during a year of abundant harvest when prices on the open market are low.

Growers are always at liberty to sell on the open market but when there is a surplus, the market price is low and the Association offers them a much higher price than the exporters do.

The Association stores cloves in its warehouses and, after a season of poor harvest, is able to supply material to the exporters at a reasonable price.

Mr. Willems mentioned, incidentally, that the cloves scent in these warehouses is so strong that insects wont go near them.

Clove Bud Oil

	High	Low
1960	$2.70	$2.65
1959	2.90	2.60
1958	2.70	2.40
1957	3.25	2.40
1956	2.90	2.35
1955	3.25	2.85
1954	5.50	3.25
1953	9.50	5.50
1952	9.50	4.00

As the above table indicates, prices for clove bud oil, which are directly related to prices of the clove buds, have been fairly steady since 1955. This stability is very likely due to the influence of such groups as the Clove Growers Association of Zanzibar.

Both Madagascar and Zanzibar are often beset with destructive hurricanes and floods which play havoc with the clove crops. But, Mr. Willems said, the harvest fluctuates a great deal from one year to the next—sometimes for no apparent reason. One year the picking may be 10 times the size of the picking the preceeding year.

He pointed out that clove buds are "buds" and that once they have flowered, they are no good commercially.

They become the familiar brown "cloves" after they have dried for several days in the sun. When they are first picked they are pale pink.

Mace—Some slight reductions have been noted among the various maces.

Siauw No. 1 fancy has dropped from $1.35 per pound to $1.30 per pound and Siauw No. 1 whole has dropped from $1.30 per pound to $1.25 per pound. Both Siauw No. 2 prime and Siauw No. 2 shiftings remain at their previously-listed prices—$1.20 and $1.15 per pound respectively.

Pepper—Both Malabar black and Lampong black remain at their previously quoted prices—45½ cents and 45 cents per pound, respectively. Muntok white dropped from 58 cents per pound to 55 cents per pound.

Turmeric—Two grades have advanced in price. Alleppey has advanced from 21 cents per pound to 22½ cents per pound and Madras has advanced from 17 cents per pound to 17½ cents per pound. Formosan, Haitian and Jamaican remain at their previously-quoted prices.

HF Recovered in UK

Recovery of 99.5 percent of hydrofluoric acid from waste water is claimed for a new process developed by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. The water containing low concentrations of hydrofluoric acid is contracted with an amine by counter-current flow in a pulse column. The amine takes up the acid which is later separated by fractional distillation. The AEA believes that an economic method of recovering hydrofluoric wastes will boost industrial use of the expensive acid.

Ammonia Contract to SBA

Ammonia SA, a French firm, has contracted with Societe Belge de l'Azote et Produits Chimiques du Marly for the engineering of a new plant to produce granulated ammonium nitrate. The plant will be located in northern France near the Belgian border with a planned capacity of 150 tons daily.

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Two-Week Period Ending Aug. 11

Black pepper, 12 lots, 2,684 bags.
Cassia, 27 lots, 5,791 bags.
Coriander seed, 200 bags.
Cumin seed, 2 lots, 400 bags.
Nutmegs, 6 lots, 147 packages.
Sesame seed, 500 bags.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Firmer tone prevailed in edible vegetable oils last week. Most grades advanced fractionally. Corn and peanut oils were raised ¼ cent to ⅜ cent per pound because of improved demand and limited supplies. Cottonseed oil was firm and unchanged. Soybean oil closed slightly lower. Crude coconut oil was firmer with copra for prompt shipment. Olive oil remained steady, despite slackened trading for shipment and on spot.

Further weakness prevailed in tallow and greases. Market declined ⅛ to ¼ cent depending upon grade. Soapers bought moderate lots at the lower level. Lard was slightly higher.

Stronger tone featured the tung oil market as a result of improved consumer interest, especially for forward delivery. This caused holders of limited supplies to restrict offerings and advance prices at least ¼ cent per pound. Another strengthening factor in this market was the uncertainty of getting replacements for forward delivery. Linseed oil was steadier following the recent reduction of ¼ cent per pound. Oiticica oil remained unchanged and steady. Brazilian castor oil was inactive and easy. Prices were unchanged, but shadable for sizable quantities. Crude menhaden oil was quiet and unchanged. Rapeseed oil was easier because new crop oil will be available shortly.

Soybean meal rallied because of improved demand, and advanced $7 per ton. Linseed meal was easy, off 50 cents per ton. Trading in cottonseed meal was light at unchanged prices. Peanut meal was scarce and merely nominal.

Price Trends

Advanced

Coconut oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
  Refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
  Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $7 per ton.
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Greases, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb.
Linseed meal, 50c. per ton.
Rapeseed oil, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
  Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Tallow, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 26, 1960
117.51	115.79	116.88	108.15

For Current Prices See Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Buying interest lagged. No. 1 Brazilian oil was unchanged at the recent decline of ¼c. Tankcars were offered at 17½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery and No. 3, at 17c., same basis. Domestic oil was unchanged.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

		Pounds	
		Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week			1,400,000
Previous week			1,000,000
Corresponding week	1960		1,958,000
Total this year			54,954,000
Corresponding period	1960	3,342,560	61,754,000

Coconut—Crude was steadier and raised to 11½c., tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, spot and sold at 11⅜c. September. At New York 12⅝c. was asked f.o.b. prompt delivery.

Corn—Scarcity of offers made for a firmer market. Crude was sold up to 17c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined oil was higher at 20.72c., tankcars, New York. Some 216 tons of corn oil arrived at New York from Rotterdam last week.

Cottonseed—Futures were in the doldrums last week and easily influenced by fluctuations in allied markets on the New York Produce Exchange. Market rallied and partly regained early declines. Trading was light and mainly by local traders. Cash oil remained unchanged and steady with crude. Refined salad was maintained at 17⅛c., tankcars, New York, prompt shipment.

Crude was steady at 13⅜c. per pound, tankcars, immediate and 13¼c. early September in the Valley; 13⅜c. nominal in the southeast and 13¼c., Waco.

Cottonseed Crush: July

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during July and June, 1961, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:

Cottonseed

	Tons	
	July	June
Receipts at mills	91,000	*21,500
Crushed or used	143,100	175,900
Stocks at mills	188,500	*240,600

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	48,100,000	60,400,000
Stocks at mills	8,200,000	9,700,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	66,800	85,000
Stocks at mills	142,600	196,900

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	34,300	43,200
Stocks at mills	95,400	110,200

* Revised.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, August 25, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound High	Low	Close
Sept.	164	15.03	14.68	14.95@14.96
Oct.	130	14.32	14.05	14.19@14.24
Dec.	205	14.13	13.97	14.00 S
March	106	14.26	14.02	14.18@14.22
May	25	14.26	14.05	14.18@14.22
July	1	14.18	14.18	14.16@14.25

Total sales and switches, 631 contracts.

Commodity Credit Corporation will purchase about 56.5 million pounds of vegetable oils, consisting of 16,882,780 pounds of salad oil packed in 1-gallon and 5-gallon cans, and 39,617,196 pounds of hydrogenated vegetable oil, (shortening type) packed in 3-pound and 50-pound cans. Deliveries will be during October-December 1961. Offers will be received by 10 a.m. September 6.

Linseed—Steadier tone prevailed following the recent decline of ¼c. Business was quiet with delivery against contracts moderate. Raw oil was held at 15c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, August-November-delivery; 15.2c., December-January and 16.08c., tankcars, f.o.b. New York.

Oiticica—Business was reported spotty. Tankcars were firm ranging from 14¼c. to 14½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery, as to seller. Drums were unchanged at 16c. to 16¼c., spot, according to quantity.

Peanut—Market was firmer and crude sold at 16¼c. per pound, tankcars f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery. Refined oil was quoted at 19¼c. tankcars, New York basis.

Rapeseed—This market was quiet and unchanged. Tankcars ranged from 17¼c. to 17½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean—Crude closed slightly lower at 10⅞c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, unrestricted, August shipment. Refined salad was offered at 13⅛c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Tung—Increased inquiry, especially for future delivery stiffened this market. Offerings were scarcer because of the uncertainty of replacing stocks during the balance of the year. Prices were stronger and boosted to 28c. per pound, tankcars, New York, for prompt and later delivery. Besides more consumer interest in replacements, withdrawals against contracts continued active. Drums range from 29½c. to 29¾c., spot, according to quantity.

CCC sold 200,000 pounds of surplus oil at 27.52 per pound, bulk, f.o.b. Marrero, La., to one buyer last week.

Miscellaneous

Copra—Trading was light. Prompt shipment was higher at $157.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Flaxseed—Another flurry of activity developed in this market ahead of the decline to $3.60, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. New-crop bookings for arrival within the next sixty days total over 1,000,000 bushels. Only two or three cars traded daily in the spot market, mostly new offerings from South Dakota and central Minnesota. Quality is good to ex-

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

cellent. Harvest is progressing rapidly in early seeded fields of North Dakota.

Flaxseed crushed in July totaled 1,361,709 bushels bringing the total thus far this season to 19,112,947 bushels compared with 20,331,600 for like period last year, it was reported by the National Flaxseed Processors Association.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Buying interest was spotty and light trading took place at ⅛c. lower. Choice white was nominal at 8c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Yellow grease sold at 5½c., same basis.

Lard—Market was steady. Cash lard was unchanged at 9.05c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Light demand was noted, with occasional sales at ⅛c. to ¼c. lower. Bleachable fancy sold at 6c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Prime ranged from 5¾c. to 5⅞c. and edible tallow at 8½c., same basis. Export inquiry was quiet. Guaranteed fancy was nominal at 6½c. to 6⅝c. per pound, bulk, f.o.b. steamer and 7½c., drums, f.a.s.

Fish Oils

Cod—Steady consuming demand absorbed for August shipment and offers were restricted to September delivery. Prices were maintained at 7⅛c. per pound, bulk, Gloucester, Mass. Stocks on spot ranged from 8⅛c. to 8¼c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Menhaden—Trading was quiet. Crude was quoted at 5¾c. to 6c. per pound, tankcars f.o.b. works, as to seller. Fishing was fair to good in the Gulf and about fair in the Atlantic. Oil production to date was reported ahead of last year. Refined light pressed was unchanged at 10.80c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Trading in new crop meal was limited. Meal, 41 percent, was sold at $62 per ton, sacked, September in the southeast and $56 in the Valley, October-December shipment. Old crop was moved at $65, spot, same basis.

Linseed Meal—Demand was slow, prices dipping 50c. Formula feed manufacturers continued to follow hand-to-mouth policy, showing little interest in deferred delivery. Extracted meal, 34 percent protein, was quoted at $55.50 to $56 bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for August delivery; $56, first-half September; $57, last-half September; $58, October-December. Old process expeller meal was unchanged at $61.50, prompt.

Soybean Meal — Unrestricted meal was stronger while most areas sustained moderate losses. The Illinois meal market followed futures activity closely and reflected export interest in soybeans. Prices on unrestricted billing were boosted $7 per ton. Fair volume of October-December meal traded at about $10 to $12 under prompt. Unrestricted meal, 44 percent, was quoted at $72 per ton, prompt delivery.

Waxes, Vegetable

Carnauba continued firm despite light consuming demand. Prices, remained steady because of the high cost of replacements from Brazil, which continued above the level of supplies available on spot. Offers for shipment from Brazil were limited and in strong hands. No. 3 Ceara crude on spot was maintained at 61c. to 62c. per pound, as to quantity and Parnahyba, 64c. to 65c., same basis. Yellows were strong and unchanged. No. 1 yellow was held at 90c. to 92c., spot, according to quantity with Parnahyba, 2c. higher. Chalky and No. 2 crude were unchanged and nominal.

Refined grades of beeswax were firmer and advanced 1c. per pound, owing to the strength and the difficulty of getting crude replacements. Yellow, slabs were quoted at 59c. to 61c. per pound, spot, depending upon quantity and bleached white, slabs at 66c. to 68c. Bricks of both grades were 1c. higher.

Other grades of vegetable waxes were unchanged and featureless.

Soybean Crush: July

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during July and June, 1961, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:

Soybeans

	Tons	
	July	June
Receipts at mills	424,000	424,700
Crushed or used	929,100	955,600
Stocks at mills	987,900	1,493,000

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	345,100,000	352,800,000
Stocks at mills	127,400,000	*133,600,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons[1]	
Produced	732,100	749,500
Stocks at mills	210,700	204,000

[1] Includes millfeed (hull meal.)

Gulf Revamping Refinery; Alkylation Facility Slated

Gulf Oil Corporation has made plans to partially rebuild and completely modernize its Cincinnati, Ohio refinery. The multi-million-dollar construction program, expected to begin late this year, will be completed by the fall of 1962. Bechtel Corporation, of San Francisco, has been awarded the construction contract.

The major portion of the rebuilding program will include the installation of an atmospheric and vacuum crude distillation unit; an alkylation unit, for production of high octane components for use in motor gasolines; a "Gulfiner," for production of home heating oils; is "CO Boiler"; plus the complete renovation of several existing facilities. A central control house will serve all of the refinery's processing units.

Monsanto Chemical Names Two 'Petrofos' Distributors

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has appointed two distributors for "Petrofos" (fast dissolving sodium tripolyphosphate), a product which is used to increase waterflood injection rates and speed oil recovery in secondary oil recovery projects.

The newly-appointed distributors are Hagan Chemicals & Controls, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Treat-Rite Water Laboratories, Inc., Nowata, Okla.

Ammonium Nitrate

—Continued from page 7

as may have been present during a train derailment, fire and explosion December 17, 1960, near Traskwood, Ark."

A longer range goal will be to define more precisely the various conditions under which ammonium nitrate may be stored and transported safely.

(Shortly after the Traskwood accident, MCA took the initiative in an effort to find out what happened and so prevent a recurrence. Though several investigations were made, results were inconclusive due to the number of products involved, and the association felt that an independent agency, such as the Bureau of Mines, should undertake a more comprehensive study of the factors involved.)

The bureau's investigation will be carried out under the direction of Dr. Robert W. Van Dolah, chief of the explosives research laboratory at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. W. G. McKenna, representing the Bureau of Explosives of the Association of American Railroads, will serve as consultant in the study.

The bureau will provide MCA with progress reports, and the two groups will consult "at reasonable intervals for review and discussion of research progress and findings. Pertinent findings will be made available to the general public," MCA announces.

Helene Curtis Scouts

—Continued from page 7

and that Helene Curtis expects to expand the business.

The company will add other products to the line of adhesives, glazes, caulking compound and sealants already manufactured by its Curtis Products Division, successor to Plastic Products Company.

Further, Mr. Gitwitz disclosed, it is negotiating for purchase of an established business in this field. Details were not divulged.

Mr. Gitwitz reported that the trend toward distributing cosmetics through discount stores presents no problem to manufacturers. He indicated that Helene Curtis has based its growth plans on a mass market and will continue to do so.

The company was among the first to distribute its products through super markets and has no qualms about moving them through the discount houses, Mr. Gitwitz indicated.

By continuing to exploit this mass market, he feels that toiletry manufacturers can at least equal in this decade the 110 percent sales expansion scored in the previous ten-year period.

Polypropylene Carpeting: Montecatini Has the Fiber

A new high-resiliency polypropylene fiber, developed especially for carpets, has been introduced by Societa Montecatini, of Italy, which reportedly developed and produced the first isotactic polypropylene.

The new "Meraklon" material has a crush recovery comparable to that of the best carpet fibers available today, Montecatini says.

The crush recovery is reportedly 280 percent—equal to that of wool. Comparative figures are nylon, 265 percent; conventional polypropylene, 80 percent; acetate, 40 percent, and rayon, 35 percent.

Wear resistance is said to be in the same class with nylon, and at least three times that of wool. In soil resistance, "Meraklon" reportedly equals wool.

"Meraklon's" low specific gravity makes it the lightest weight fiber presently available, the company points out.

Drug Package Insert

—*Continued from page 4*

measure was among them. The idea was that it would require the labeling on or within prescription drug packages to carry full information concerning the drug.

However, plans were made to exempt the "everyday" drugs—those whose contents are "commonly known to the ordinary practitioner."

Such a set-up is opposed to the ideas of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association as well as the American Medical Association. The doctors' group has held to an idea of its own, but whether that idea is incorporated in the new regulations is not known.

The idea is that AMA set up a big new procedure that would guarantee to make known to physicians the necessary information about new drugs.

PMA has gone along with the AMA in one direction of thought at any rate. The pharmaceutical group says there are many good ways to keep the doctor and the pharmacist informed, but that package inserts are not necessarily one of them.

Instead, PMA is on record with a proposal of its own, but much like that of AMA. The plan: Set up a central agency which would be entrusted with responsibility for printing full drug information and supplying copies to all doctors and druggists.

How far will PMA get with its ideas? How far will AMA get?

These are two questions the whole pharmaceutical industry is wondering about right now, but Mr. Larrick will have to sign the new regulations before they will be answered.

Pfizer Gives

—*Continued from page 5*

denial of the suit, which will be vigorously contested, the company declares.

Cross-licensing—another point in the government's case—is described by Pfizer as "an accepted and sensible procedure which serves the best interest of the government, the corporations and the public."

The company denies that settlement of patent interferences in this manner constitutes a violation of the Sherman act, as charged by the government.

Further, "there is no reason in the world to make such a practice illegal; in any event, it should be done, if at all, by legislative process and not by a suit of this kind."

"It is our hope," Pfizer concludes, "that a spirit of fair play will prevail; that there will be a suspension of any judgment by the public until all the facts are in and the court has rendered its decision."

Swift Beefs-Up

—*Continued from page 4*

will be marketed and the balance used to produce nitric acid, nitrate solutions, ammonium nitrate, urea and nitrogen solutions.

Swift's newly-organized chemicals for industry department will handle soap and soap chemicals, technical products, fatty acids and other fat-based chemicals. These products were formerly covered by four separate departments.

The consolidation follows the recent start-up of additional industrial chemical facilities at the company's technical products plant in Hammond, Ind.

Manager of the new department will be George H. Hallenbeck, who has been in charge of soap and soap chemical operations since 1954. Sales headquarters will be at 115 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

In related personnel changes, F. E. Lacey, manager of technical products at Hammond, has become head of tallow and animal protein operations. He succeeds H. L. Golihofer who is being transferred to the vice-president's office for plant management training.

Foster Wheeler to Build Australian Lube Facility

Foster Wheeler Corporation will design and engineer a refinery for Australian Lubricating Oil Refinery, Ltd., at Kurnell, Australia, to produce 140,000 tons of lubricants per year.

The new plant will consist of a 6,000-barrel-a-day distillation unit, furfural solvent extraction, hydrofinishing and MEK-toluene dewaxing facilities.

Equipment will be designed to process two grades of oil simultaneously through parallel finishing and dewaxing trains.

Plasticizer From New Plant

Wilson-Martin (Philadelphia) Division of Wilson-Martin & Co. has just completed an expansion of its chemical derivative plant facilities, and is now marketing a new plasticizer. The product differs from the firm's line of stearate and tallate epoxy plasticizers in that it is a true polymeric plasticizer. It is called "Wilmar Polymeric Plasticizer W-64."

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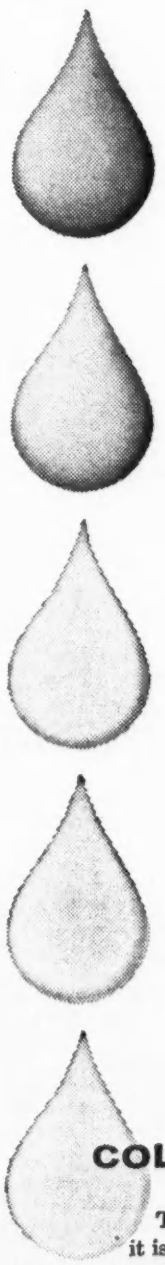

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Emersol 221 Low Titer White Oleic Acid	15/0.5	5.0/0.5	51/10.5	20/7

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Petroleum Derivatives

Third quarter price activity in chemicals, marked as it has been by a general downward drift in quotations, has left but one mark on the petroleum derivatives sector of the market. That was the 3 cents a gallon reduction recorded in benzene toward the end of July. Contract prices for other solvents, both aromatic and aliphatic, and waxes, mineral oils and petrolatums have remained firm over the summer months despite some occasional looseness in spot prices. Trade sources foresee no changes, either up or down, over the near term and describe the market as generally stable. In fact, price changes are infrequent in petroleum derivatives as a rule, the last change previous to the benzene reduction coming back in April when long-overdue advances were made in mineral oils and petrolatums.

Current demand for aromatics remains well sustained. Benzene is reported moving below contract price for overseas shipment while toluene and xylene are said to be quiet. Hexane is finding expanding use as a solvent in polyolefins production while oils extraction activity is poised for the coming soybean crop, said to be the largest in history.

Crude oil output rose in the week ended August 11 while crude runs decreased according to reports received from the industry.

Daily average output of crude for the week was 7,045,000 bbls., up 21,000 bbls. from the preceding week.

Daily average runs to stills of 8,437,000 bbls. were 29,000 bbls. below the previous week.

Runs of foreign crude amounted to 1,135,000 bbls. daily, compared with 1,151,000 bbls. in the preceding week.

Down will go domestic market demand for crude oil in September. So says Bureau of Mines in its monthly forecast.

Consumption and exports of crude oil for next month is estimated at 7,075,000 b.p.d. by the Bureau, off 75,000 bbls. from August's forecast.

Included are estimates of a total gasoline demand of 4,410,000 b.p.d., a gasoline yield of 45.4 percent and total crude runs of 8,045,000 b.p.d.

Total gasoline demand forecast for September is a 2.1 percent increase over the demand of 4,321,000 b.p.d. set in the same month last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 26, 1960
104.13	104.13	103.95	103.74

For Current Prices See Page 9

Aromatic Solvents

Benzene — Demand is deemed routine for August with strong undertones of strength noted. Late summer business is usually off, but trade sources declare the domestic benzene market still displays encouraging firmness considering the general lull associated with the immediate pre-Labor Day period. Export market is not so fortunate, however, according to reports.

Inventories at the producer level now are about the same level recorded at the end of July.

Aliphatic Solvents

Hexane—Interest continues in the process solvent use of hexane in the production of polyolefins.

Oils extraction applications may soon accelerate according to trade sources.

Old crop material is just about depleted, trade sources report, and current bean inventory is low. New soybean crop, expected in mid or late October, is predicted to be the biggest in history.

How much of this material will reach the crushers is a question mark, however.

With the low bean inventory and a large new crop expected, sales of hexane for extraction should soon move upward.

Crude Oil Stocks Climb

Domestic and foreign crude petroleum stocks at the close of the week ended August 12 were 844,000 bbls. higher than at the end of the preceding week.

Week ended Aug. 12—256,031,000 bbls.

Preceding week—255,187,000 bbls.

This increase comprises a decrease of 140,000 bbls. in stocks of domestic crude, and an increase of 984,000 bbls. of foreign crude.

(Source: Bureau of Mines)

Supply remains adequate with prices unchanged at established levels.

VM&P Naphtha—Sales volume of this particular aliphatic solvent continues at a routine pace report trade observers.

Prices are unchanged at longstanding levels—15½c. a gallon at Houston and 19c. at New York, New Jersey points in tankcar quantities.

LPG's

Large lots of spot propane, including some shipments of up to 100 tankcars, are reported moving in the West Texas fields at discounts ranging from 1 to 2c. a gallon.

Much of the material is being purchased at low rates now in anticipation of heavy consumption in the Fall.

Most big producers who were burning propane have stopped, indicating that the market, though soft over the summer, may be beginning to firm up again.

Ethylene is moving on contract at a cent below reported market value and may be in for further discounting in the future.

Market as whole, however, is predicted to be ready for an accelerated upward movement with the beginning of colder weather.

After dropping in the first two weeks of July, production of lpg's rebounded in the second half of the month, scoring significant gains.

Up 45.7 million gallons went total production in the period July 16-31, with advances noted in all categories except isobutane and other mix.

Total output in the two-week period was 409.8 million gallons, as against 360.1 million in the preceding two-week reporting period.

Stocks also rose in the last half of July, displaying a 63.7 million gallon gain by July 31. Inventories of lp-gas at plants, terminals and underground on July 31 was 1,424.3 million gallons.

Miscellaneous

Mineral Oils—Business is holding steady for the white oils with sales volume considered normal for this time of year.

Over the summer major producers shut down their plants for periods of one to two weeks to effect annual maintenance and to complete vacations, but this practice is just about completed so that full-time production schedules are in effect for most refiners.

A normal pick-up in sales volume is expected in the post-Labor Day period, and should peak sometime in the early Fall as cosmetic formulators complete work on Christmas season cosmetic lines.

Supplies of white oils are ample and prices for all grades are unchanged.

Petrolatum—To 47 countries scattered from Viet Nam to South Africa to Colombia went US exports of petroleum and petroleum jelly in the month of June.

Valued at $489,225, total volume of all shipments for the month was 5,762,058 pounds.

Leading the pack was Japan with exports to that country tallied at 802,413 pounds valued at $58,300.

In second place was the Philippine Republic with 731,600 pounds slated to arrive valued at $75,563.

France followed with 531,864 pounds valued at $23,594 destined for her ports.

Indonesia was next as 454,000 pounds valued at $45,142 left US ports for the former Dutch colony.

Shipments to Mexico totaled 355,162 pounds valued at $25,786.

India's demand was 302,900 pounds with a value of $27,500.

To the North, Canada called for 288,885 pounds, valued at $21,642.

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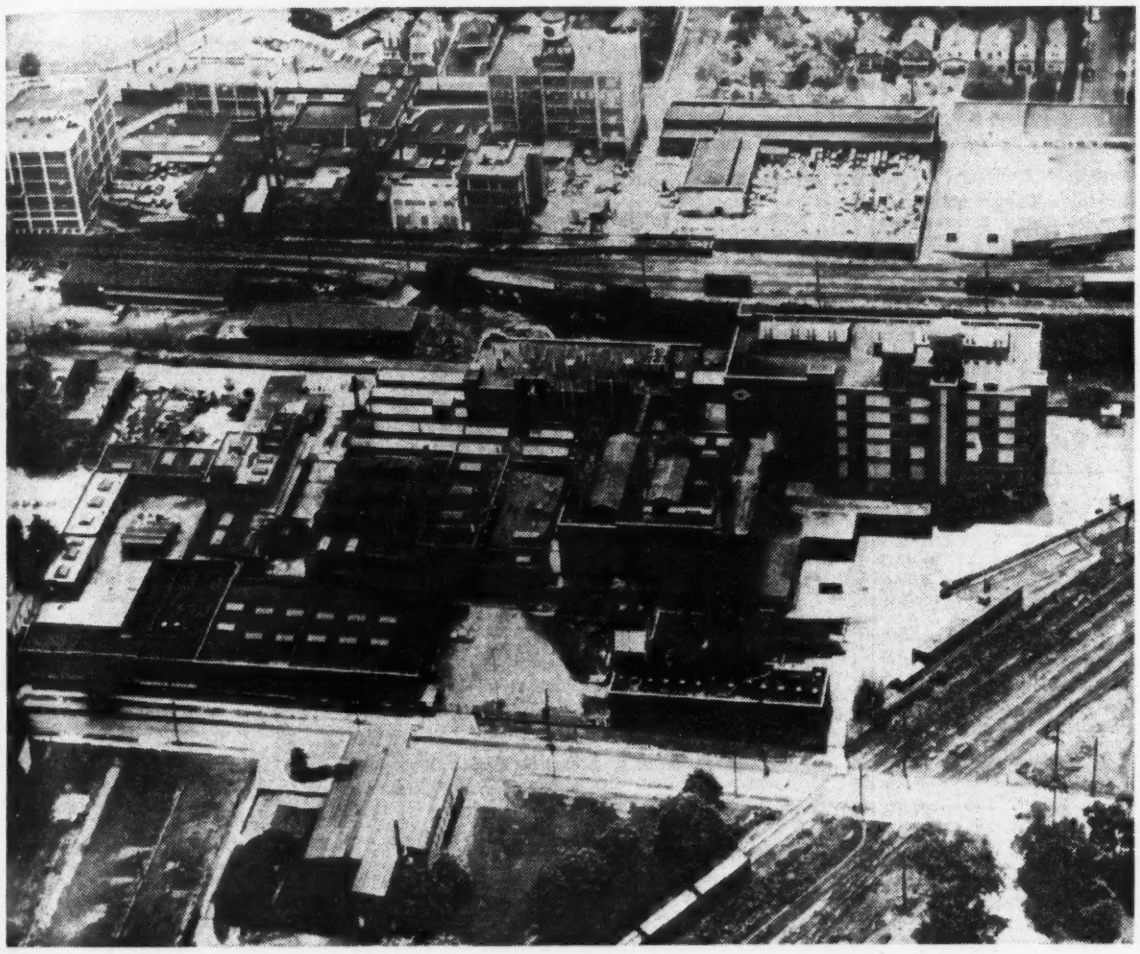

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MCA Urges Three-Way Research on Carcinogens

A joint research program by industry, government and academic institutions into the problems of suspected cancer-producing substances. That's what Manufacturing Chemists' Association would like to see.

James D. Kittelton, secretary of MCA's food additives committee, told the annual meeting of the International Association of Milk & Food Sanitarians in Des Moines, Iowa, last fortnight that there is an urgent need for scientific evidence to assess the effects of these cancer producers.

"There is a great need for a sharper definition of what is a carcinogen," Mr. Kittelton points out. "Also, the entire subject of carcinogenisis needs more quantitative and analytical evaluation by scientists."

Only through a joint approach by the three main segments of our economy, he feels, can the "vexing problems of carcinogenisis" eventually be solved.

Chemical Earnings Rise

—Continued from page 7

is predicated on a 7.5 perceent rise in overall industrial production from 1961 through '62—a good bet on *Value Line's* line.

Terming new product development the key to chemical profits, *Value Line* points out that, in general, the only companies able to increase their earnings in the past year "were those in a position to draw on recent research successes."

It's noted, though, that over-capacity remains a pressing problem of the industry, and that only "more rational planning on the part of individual companies can prevent a massive recurrence of this problem in the future."

As to the drug field, although *Value Line* doubts that any legislation as extreme as the Kefauver-Celler bill will be enacted by congress, it anticipates that a period of increased controls for the drug industry will arise out of the current "political clamor."

Kefauver's Role Appraised

The Kefauver investigation, the survey states, has been responsible for a number of changes in the industry's basic environment—many of them of a lasting nature.

"These include the Food & Drug Administration's more exacting requirements for approval of new drug applications, and the strict and detailed labeling."

A watering-down of the patent laws, with a resulting loss of research incentives for the drug makers, is seen as the chief danger inherent in the Kefauver-Celler bill.

"Elimination of incentives could not only discourage research but might prove disastrous to the physical health of the nation," the survey warns.

The survey frankly doubts that congress will see fit to narrow existing patent rights.

Nevertheless, increased competition together with some sort of government restrictions, *Value Line* thinks, "will tend to restrict future prices and profits. Earning gains in the drug industry henceforth are not likely to be so spectacular as in the past."

Chemical Exports

—Continued from page 7

H. Hodges. He reports that the real fact is this: There was an actual drop of 45 percent in dollar value during the second quarter.

The secretary notes that export licenses approved in the second quarter totaled $12.9 million. This, he observes pointing to the sharp drop, is in comparison to a $23.8 million figure for the first quarter.

While export licenses fell off, there were also many that were denied to the area outside the USSR and, quite specifically, a number of chemicals were represented among them.

For instance: boric acid, toluene, ferro-cobalt alloy, magnesium alloy ingots, and such related materials as copper scrap and nickel alloy pipe and bar.

Then, still in the chemical field, there were technical data applications that were flatly rejected. One covered data for a maleic anhydride plant. Another was for an electrical desalting unit and an additional one covered the production of nylon 6/6.

Among items rejected for export to the USSR proper was a shipment of synthetic rubber, worth $199,060. The material was denied clearance on the grounds that it was of a strategic type, as opposed to the non-strategic type which is "approvable."

What shipments there were to the USSR were not of very much military or strategic value, the Commerce statement indicates.

One lot represented $2 million in inedible tallow; another was for $1.7 million in synthetic fibers, and there was part of a $6.1 million shipment that was for textile (and some of it possibly synthetic fiber) machinery.

Olin Mathieson Now Has Pasadena Organics Office

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation has opened a sales office for organic chemicals at 3848 East Colorado Street, Pasadena, Calif. D. D. Westerfield, organic chemicals sales representative, will have headquarters at the new office which will service West Coast customers.

Olin's organic chemicals operations are now part of the newly-formed organics division. The division produces ethylene and propylene-derived chemicals at the Doe Run plant in Brandenburg, Ky., as well as a complete line of commercial explosives and various solid propellants at other locations.

Fertilizer Plant Progresses

Badische Anilin-u Sodafabrik, CITRA, and Friedrich Uhde GmbH report that the second stage of production facilities of the nitrogen fertilizer plant at Aswan, Egypt, has been put into operation. The daily production of ammonium nitrate-limestone has now been increased from 1,200 metric tons to 1,600 tons.

Plastics in Construction

—Continued from page 7

reach a level of 300 million pounds a year in 1965 or 1966. On the plus side: such items as "Teflon"-coated frying pans, cost-plus military specialties and large-volume chlorinated urethane foams.

Where do foams, and particularly fire-retardant foams, fit into the construction picture? It's pointed out that halogenated plastics in any form can be used in all major building products now made of plastics.

These include wire coating, electrical fixtures, pipes, floor covering, panels, paint and vapor-barrier films.

But deeper penetration into the construction business is expected to be gained in such foam uses as sandwich panel cores, thermal insulation materials, acoustical insulation and space fillers in houses, commercial buildings and laboratories.

Large-volume construction applications expected to contribute heavily to foam sales growth are wall-and-ceiling paneling, roof-decking and pipe covering. These uses bode particularly well for urethane and styrene foams.

Plastics used in construction now are believed valued at $700 million to $800 million annually. In 1965, assuming a construction industry of $69 billion, and assuming that plastics have a mere 3 percent of it, this means a $2 billion plastics market in construction.

Soviet Chemicals

—Continued from page 7

maschimport" has negotiated with the Italian firm Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI) for the construction of complete methanol and ammonia plants.

At the same time, the Italian concern, which had earlier contracted for 12 million tons of Soviet crude oil, has now concluded an agreement adding another 800,000 tons to the total as payment.

Montecatini Societa Internazionale has contracted with Techmaschimport for complete facilities for the production of ammonia and ethylenediamine.

Another Italian firm, as yet unnamed, will provide facilities for production of 600,000 tons of cellulose a year.

The Russian chemical statistical bureau says that output of sulfuric acid in the first quarter was 1.4 million tons, up 4 percent from the comparable 1960 period.

Fertilizers rose to 3.7 million tons, up 10 percent; chemical fibers to 61,600 tons, up 25 percent. Output of synthetic resins and cyclic intermediates rose some 24 percent over the corresponding period of 1960.

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Simpson 40" Porto Muller.
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2—Sweetland #12 Filters, 36 btm drain lvs, 4" cent. Hydro closing.
3—8 x 45' Rotary Flame Dryers. ½" shell. Comp w/Fans, Cyclones & Duct Work.
2—16' Mech Air Separators; 1-Sturtevant & 1-Raymond Dbl Whizz.
1—Munson 40 cu. ft. Rotary Blender. New West 7½ HP Gear Motor. Type 4.
2—Rietz RD-18 Disintegrators. Heavy duty. 1-75 HP and 1-100 HP 3600 RPM.
1—J. H. Day 80 gal size 4 Gearless Pony Mixer. 10 HP.

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78"x18'x¼" Vulcan 318 SS Bubblecap, 14 trays, 180 caps/tray, 50 PSI.
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48"x41'x5/16" Vulcan 316 SS Bubblecap, 40 trays, 70 caps/tray, 100 PSI.
36"x21'x¼" 316 ELC SS Packed, 15 PSI.
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14"x17'6"x⅛" 316 SS Packed.
12"x18'8"x3/16" 347 SS Packed, 100 PSI.

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20"x27' GLASS LINED 50 PSI full vacuum.
16"x21' GLASS LINED Scrubber.
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84"x25'x⅜" Steel 8 Bubblecap trays.
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36"x58'x5/16" Steel 35 trays with Reboilers.

REACTORS

Pfaudler 500 gal. ELL GI. Lined Jktd. Agit.
Dopp 1000 & 1740 gal. Ni-Resist Jktd. Agit.
Vulcan 1000 gal. Everdur Coiled, Agit.
Patterson 1000 gal. Steel Jacketed.
Buflovak 900 gal. Stainless Agit. Elec. Heat.
Patterson 500 gal. Steel Jktd. Agit. 2 HP.
Alloy Tank 750 gal. Stainless Pressure Still.
Alloy Tank 300 gal. Stainless Pressure Still.

STAINLESS HEAT EXCHANGERS

2220 Sq.ft. 33"x21'-1"x16ga.x16' Tubes.
1000 Sq.ft. 27"x168"-¾"x16ga.x14' Tubes.
890 Sq.ft. 22"x20'8"-⅝"x16ga.x14' Tubes.
800 Sq.ft. 23"x17'10"-¾"x16ga.x16 Tubes.
615 Sq.ft. 22"x15'9"-⅝"x16ga.x10' Tubes.
420 Sq.ft. 18"x9'6"-¾"x18ga.x8' Tubes.
300 Sq.ft. 14"x19'6"-¾"x18ga.x12' Tubes.
235 Sq.ft. 16"x8'3"-⅝"x16ga.x7' Tubes.
188 Sq.ft. 11"x16'8"-⅝"x14ga.x12' Tubes.
146 Sq.ft. 11"x14'-⅝"x16ga.x9'6" Tubes.
66 Sq.ft. 8"x17'3"-¾"x16ga.x16' Tubes.

CENTRIFUGES—FILTERS

Sharples C-27 Super-D-Hydrator Stainless.
Sharples C-20 Super-D-Hydrator Stainless.
30" Susp. Centrifuge-Imperforate Stainless.
Sharples #6 Super Centrifuge SS Bowl.
5'3"x3' Oliver Precoat Rot. Vac. Filter SS.
4'x1' Bird Young Rot. Vac. Filter Stainless.
36"x24" Goslin Rot. Vac. Filter Stainless.
18"x28" Bird Continuous Stainless.
400 Sq. ft. U.S. Auto-Jet Filter Monel Screens (2).

COMPRESSORS—VACUUM PUMPS

Nash #9 Compressors 2150 CFM @ 16 PSI.
Worthington YO 1360CFM @ 35PSI; 150 HP.
Norwalk Hydrogen Comp. 5 CFM 15000 PSI.
Nash #4 Vacuum Pump 650 CFM @ 15".

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

11500 gal. 12'x15x3/16" agit.
4500 gal. 6'x25'x¼"dish/cone25PSIcoiled.
4000 gal. 8'x12'x3/16" dished coiled.
3500 gal. 8'x9'x5/16" dished heads.
1500 gal. 6'x6'9"x¼" dished heads.
1200 gal. 5'x8'x¼" Agitated.
750 gal. 4'6"x6'x¼" dished 43 PSI.
500 gal. 4'x5'x5/16" dished heads.
500 gal. 4'x5'6"x¼" flat Agitated.
(20) Tanks 50 to 400 gal. some agitated.

SPECIAL ITEMS

TRIPLEX PUMP—2¼x4 Stainless 2000 PSI.
CRYSTALLIZER Squire 40"x30" Agit. Jktd.
CRYSTALLIZER Buflovak 6' Vac. Jkt. Agit.
CRYSTALLIZER Swenson 24"x20' Jktd. SS.
AIR DEHYDRATOR—Anders 8FA Auto.
ABSORPTIVE DRYER—Kemp FEO2-S.
SIFTERS—30"x96"; 40"x84"; 60"x84" S.S.
SIFTER 48" Sweco-Triple Deck Mod. A9062.
CONVERTER—St. Wells 10'x29' 10000 Sq. ft.
FURNACE—St. Wells 1MM/BTU oil fired.
HEATER 150 KW Hot Oil Hynes Elec. Co.
MIXER 300 gal. B.P. Stainless Sigma 18Dim.
BLENDER Conical 6' Paterson 69 CF 10 HP.
BLENDER Conical 12' 500 CF SS clad.
EVAPORATOR—435 Sq. ft. Single Effect,
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS—STAINLESS—
1" to 3" 10 to 750 GPM 35 to 100' Head.

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1—Raymond #73612 Super High Side 6-Roll Mill, with whizzer, cyclone, piping and motors.
1—Raymond #6669 Super High Side 6-Roll Mill, with whizzer, cyclone, piping and motors.
1—Raymond #5047 High Side 4-Roll Mill, with whizzer, cyclone and piping.
1—#1 Raymond Impact Mill, with whizzer, cyclone and piping.
2—Sturtevant 14' dia. Air Separator.
1—Kilby Nickel Single Effect Force Feed Evaporator, 1200 sq. ft.
2—12,000 gal. Nickel Clad Tanks.
2—Oliver 5'3"x4' Nickel Clad Rotary Vacuum Filters.
2—Pfaudler 300 and 200 gal Glass Lined Jkt. Agt. Reactors.
1—Sperry 30" C.I. Filter Press, 27 chambers.
1—Buflovak 32" x 90" Double Drum Dryer.
4—Feinc 8'x12' Rotary Vacuum Steel Filters, string discharge.
2—Peabody Gas Scrubbers stainless steel 11,000 CFM and 6,000 CFM at 145°F with fans, motors.
2—6'6" dia. x 60' Rotary Dryers.
1—5½' x 4½' x 50' Rotary Dryer.
1—5½' x 4½' x 60' Rotary Dryer.
7—Dorr 80' and 40' thickeners.
3—Vogt 387 sq. ft. Rotary Pressure Filters.
2—Chicago Pneumatic 26"x14" Vacuum Pumps with 150 HP motors.
3—Fuller Kinyon Pumps H5 and H6.
1—Link-Belt 24"x90' Belt Conveyor.
5—Nickel Centrif. Pumps, 2", 3".

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2—Vulcan 3'x20' 347 S.S. Packed Columns with 240 sq. ft. S.S. Heat Exchanger.
5—Stainless Steel Condensers 70 to 250 sq. ft.
6—Nash H5, L5 Vacuum Pumps 20 & 15 HP
1—Nash L3 Stainless Vacuum Pump.
6—1200, 1000, 400 gals. 347 S.S. Tanks.
8—25,000 gal. Aluminum Storage Tanks ½" shell.
2—3000 gal. Aluminum Tanks, 7' x 11'.
1—Tolhurst 40" Centrifuge 347 S.S. imperforate basket, 15 HP.
1—Swenson Vert. 347 S.S. Single Effect Evap. 300 sq. ft.
2—Banks Stainless Steel cooling coils, each bank having 24-2" tubes 20' long.

BRILL FOR VALUES

CENTRIFUGES

3—Bird 18" x 28", 24" x 38" Solid Bowl Continuous 304 S.S.
1—Bird 40" x 60" Solid Bowl Continuous 316 S.S. UNUSED.
5—Sharples C-20 and C-27 Super-D-Hydrator 316 S.S.
3—Sharples PY14, PN14 Super-D-Canters 316 S.S.
2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.
1—Tolhurst 40" 347 S.S. imperforate basket 15 HP UNUSED.

TANKS

25—500 to 3500 gal. Vertical 304 S.S. Tanks opened and closed, some agitated.
6—7500, 6000 and 2000 gal. Rubber Lined Tanks.
1—1500 gal. Stainless Pressure Tank, 5' x 10', 90#.
1—2000 gal. Horizontal 304 S.S. Tank, 5' x 12'.
1—2500 gal. Vertical 304 S.S. Tank, 8' x 7'.
1—10,000 gal. Rubber Lined Tank, 10' x 17'6".
1—5500 gal. 316 S.S. Clad Pressure Tank 250 PSI.
1—12,000 gal. Horizontal Steel Pressure Tank. 7'6" x 36', 200 PSI.
5—25,000 gal. Aluminum Storage Tanks.

REACTORS—EVAPS—CONDS—COLS

1—Pfaudler 125 gal. 304 S.S. Jacketed Agitated Reactor, 150# int., 125# jacket.
3—Pfaudler 200 gal. glass lined jacketed Kettles.
2—Pfaudler 50 gal. glass lined, Jacketed, Agitated Reactors.
1—650 gal. 304 S.S. Reactor with 100 sq. ft. Bayonet Heater.
1—O. G. Kelly 3000 sq. ft. 309 S.S. force feed Evaporator UNUSED.
1—550 sq. ft. Buflovak monel single effect Evaporator.
1—250 sq. ft. Buflovak 304 SS Single Effect Evaporator.
10—Stainless Heat Exchangers; 910, 536, 370, 250, 131, 70 sq. ft.
1—4'6" x 46' 316 S.S. Clad Column, 250 PSI.
6—30" x 19' S.S. Packed Columns.
1—24" x 35' 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

FILTERS

2—Niagara 110 sq. ft. Vert. 316 S.S.
1—Niagara 92 sq. ft. Vert. Jkt. 316 S.S.
2—#10 Sweetland, 27 lvs. 4" centers.
1—#5 Sweetland 304 S.S., 120 sq. ft.
1—Oliver 6' dia. Horizontal 316 S.S.
1—Oliver 4' dia. Monel Horizontal.
1—U.S. 200 sq. ft. 304 S.S. Auto-Jet.
1—Hercules 400 sq. ft. 304 S.S. Pressure.
3—Oliver Precoat 5' x 6', 5' x 10', 8' x 10'.
1—Oliver 5'3" x 8' Steel Rotary Vac vaportite housing.
1—Feinc 3' x 1' 316 S.S. Rotary Vac.

DRYERS

1—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf, 17-60" x 80" shelves.
2—Buflovak 42" x 120", atmospheric double drum complete.
1—Buflovak 32" x 90" Atmos. Twin Drum.
2—Devine 4' x 9' single drum, atmospheric.
1—Buflovak 3' x 10' Rotary Vacuum.
6—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 5' x 6', 6' x 30', 6' x 50'.
2—Louisville 8' x 50' Stainless Steel lined Rotary.
3—Rotary Dryers 4' x 40', 6' x 50', 6' x 60', 7' x 80', 8' x 87'.
1—Louisville 4½' x 25' Inconel Rotary.
1—Link Belt 6'4" x 24' Roto Louvre, 316 SS.
2—Atmos. Tray, 16 shelves, 40" x 24".
2—10' and 4' dia. 304 S.S. Spray Dryers.
2—Wyssmont, 304 S.S. 6'2" and 9'6" dia.

MIXERS

1—Sturtevant 75 cu. ft. 304 S.S. Rotary Batch Blender 20 HP.
1—Abbe 110 gal. 304 S.S. Jacketed Agitated Vacuum Dispersall Mixer.
2—Day Imperial 150 gal. jktd. double arm.
2—Baker-Perkins 150 and 100 gal jacketed double arm Sigma blades.
1—Baker-Perkins 50 gal. Jacketed.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 and 100 gal.
2—Steel Jacketed Powder Mixers, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—1500# Powder Mixer 304 S.S.
1—3' dia. Simpson Intensive Mixer.
1—45" dia. Lancaster Mixer 7½ HP motor.

MISCELLANEOUS

3—Kinney Vacuum Pumps, 1000 cfm, 10 microns, 15 HP.
2—Hardinge 5' x 22" steel lined conical Ball Mills.
3—Mikro Pulverizers, 1SH, 1SI and Banton.
3—Abbe 2½" x 3' porcelain lined Pebble Mill XP motor.
1—Raymond 10" vert. Mill, 10 HP.
3—Swenson Walker Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30' sections.
2—#24 Rotex Sifters 20" x 64", 40" x 56".
5—Day Roball Sifters, 40" x 120", 40" x 84", Double Deck.
6—Nash H6, H5, H3 Vacuum Pumps.
3—Nash H6, 347 S.S. Vacuum Pumps.
2—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines DD2-DDS2.

Partial List of Values — Send for Complete Details

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KETTLES—REACTORS

69—Pfaudler 1400 gal. blue glass-lined kettles, 84" x 54", jacketed, open top, Stainless cover, 3 HP Agit.
16—Pfaudler 1250 gal. blue glass-lined jacketed reactors (Sulphonators), 72" x 72", closed heads, Agit, condenser.
50—Pfaudler 600 gal. T304 SS jacketed kettles, open top.
65—Pfaudler 250 gal. blue G/L kettles, jkt., stainless cover.

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

1—13,300 gal., vert., 11'-10" dia. x 15'-7" high, conical top, 3/16" bottom, ⅛" top, 12 gal. top.
2—12,000 gal. vert., 11'6" dia. x 15'6" high, flat bottom, conical top, ¼" const.
18—11,500 gal. Pfaudler horiz. blue glass-lined, 8' x 30', ½" shell, dished heads, nickel coils.
18—3650 gal. vert., 10' x 7', closed, 3/16".
3—3000 gal. vert., T347 SS, 5' x 19', dished, ASME 60 psi.
60—1350 gal. horiz., T347 SS, 4' x 14', dished heads, ASME 60 psi, 38 sq. ft., int. coil, 3/16" shell, ¼" dished heads.
9—1300 gal. vert., T321 SS, 7' x 4'-6", closed.
3—1100 gal. vert., T347 SS, 4' x 11', dished, ASME 60 psi.
27—476 gal. vert., 4'-6" x 4', open top.
54—475 gal. vert., 5'-6" x 2'-6", open top, dished bottom.
27—445 gal. vert., 6' x 2', open top, dished bottom.
3—300 gal. vert., T347 SS, 4' x 3', ASME 60 psi.
9—285 gal. vert., 41" x 49", open top.
9—260 gal. vert., 40" x 48", closed.

BOILERS—HEAT EXCHANGERS—COLUMNS

3—Edgemoor 43.5 HP, 3000 cfm waste-heat boilers, ASME 250 psi.
5—Comb. Eng. 435 HP water-tube boilers, 300 psi, gas or oil fired.
6—1450 sq. ft. T347 SS vert. tubular gas condensers.
3—1000 sq. ft. Duriron Single-Pipe coolers or condensers.
3—564 sq. ft. T347 SS vert. tubular gas condensers (Ammonia burner-preheater), ASME 60 psi.
9—400 sq. ft. T304 SS pipe coolers, 2" ips sch. 40 pipe.
12—Amer. Spiral heat exchangers: 162, 73 sq. ft., T316L SS.
48—Duriron pipe coolers, open or jacketed: 170, 120, 110, 55, 50, 10 sq. ft.
16—Duriron 24" x12' packed columns.
1—24" x 33' Duriron & Stainless packed column.
3—18 sq. ft. Steel ammonia evaporators.

COMPRESSORS—BLOWERS

3—Worthington 3500 cfm air comp., #LTC-4, 500 HP gas drive.
1—Chi.-Pneu. 3026 cfm air comp., #19-32-30—18 x 24, steam driven.
3—Elliott 11,620 cfm turbo-blowers, #0, 125 HP.
18—Ing.-Rand #67D9 air comp., 6 x 6 x 5, type 30, 10 HP.
9—Spencer Stainless turbo-blowers 1200 cfm @ 3.5 oz., 3 HP.
40—Stainless blowers & fans, 24" to 42" dia.

STEEL PRESSURE TANKS

9—28,000 gal. horiz. 11' x 38', dished, ASME 75 psi.
2—11,000 gal. horiz., 8' x 27', dished, ASME 300 psi.
5—9000 gal. horiz., 8' x 24', ½" shell & dished heads.
54—5200 gal. horiz., 6' x 24', ½" shell & dished heads.

MISCELLANEOUS

25—Worthington 3" x 2" Worthite pumps, #2-CG-2B, 15 HP.
81—Worthington 2" x 1½" Worthite pumps, #1½-CG-1A, 5 HP.
35—LaBour 2" self-priming St. St. pumps, #15-DPL.
8—Graver 10' x 23' lead-lined concentrating drums, w/furnace, etc.
4—Cottrell 88 tube elec.-mist precipitators.
4—2800 gal. vert. Haveg tanks, 7' x 10', open.
40,000'—Stainless Steel pipe, up to 6", all sizes.
10,000'—Stainless Steel vapor pipe; 6", 12", 16" & 20" dia.
10,000—Stainless Steel valves, all types & sizes.

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AND OTHER LOCATIONS

FILTERS — CENTRIFUGALS

3—Sweetland #12 Pressure-Leaf Filters, (72) St. St. Leaves.
5—Shriver 48" Cast Iron Filter Presses, 1250 sq. ft.
6—Valley 36" Aluminum Filter Presses, 1000 sq. ft.
1—Niagara #510-28 T316SS Pressure Filter.
1—Oliver 5'3" x 8' Precoat Rot. Vacuum Filter—Unused.
2—Oliver 5'3" Precoat T316 SS Rot. Vacuum Filters.
10—Davenport Dewatering Presses; #1A, 2A.
25—Sharples #AS-16V Super Centrifugals, Inconel, Sludge Disch.
3—Sharples #C-20, C-27 Super-D-Hydrators, T316SS.
2—Sharples #16-P cent., T304SS, Pressuretite.
3—Bird 24" x 24", Monel Slotted-Bowl.
1—Bird 18" x 28", T304 SS conical bowl.
1—A.T.&M. 40" susp. cent., T316 SS perf. basket.
1—Tolhurst 48" Susp. Cent., T304SS, perf. basket.
5—A.T.&M. 40" Susp. Cent., T304SS Solid, 40/5 HP.
1—A.T.&M. 32" Susp. Cent., T304SS Solid, 30 HP.
1—Fletcher 30" Junior, T304SS Extractor, Perf.
1—A.T.&M. 12" Susp. Cent., T304SS, Perf.

MIXERS — MILLS

40—Baker Perkins #17, 200 gal. Sigma Jktd. Mixers.
1—Baker Perkins #15-UUMM, 100 gal. Dispersion Mixer, 100 HP, ASME Jacket, Cored Blades, Compression Cover, Motorized Tilt.
1—Baker Perkins #15, 100 gal. Disp. Mixer, T347SS, Jkt.
1—J. H. Day #6 Cinc., 100 gal., Sigma Blades, Stainless.
2—J. H. Day #5 Cinc., 75 gal. Sigma Blades.
2—145 cu. ft. horiz. ribbon mixers.
13—Abbe 6' x 8' Pebble Mills, Stone Lined, 30 HP.
2—Hardinge 7' x 36" Conical Pebble Mills.
1—Raymond 50", 5-Roller Hi-Side Mill, Oil Journals.
1—Raymond 66", 6-roller hi-side mill, 200 HP.

DRYERS — KILNS — EVAPORATORS

2—Buflovak 42" x 120" dbl. drum dryers, ASME 160 psi WP.
1—American 42" x 120" dbl. drum dryer, ASME 100 psi WP.
1—Buflovak 32" x 52" dbl. drum dryer, ASME 100 psi WP.
1—Louisville 5' x 30' rotary steam-tube dryer.
2—Louisville 4'6" x 25' rotary steam-tube dryers.
1—Buflovak 5' x 12' single drum vacuum dryer—UNUSED.
3—F. J. Stokes 195 sq. ft. vac. shelf dryers, #138J-16.
1—Buflovak 98 sq. ft. vac. shelf dryer.
1—Link-Belt #900-30 Roto-Louvre dryer.
1—Link-Belt #604-18 Roto-Louvre dryer.
2—Davenport 8' x 60' rotary dryers, 7/16", welded.
1—6' x 150' rotary kiln, 5/8" welded shell.
1—Standard steel 3' x 23' rotary dryer.
3—Buflovak stainless steel vert. long-tube dbl. effect evaporators; 840, 710, 588 sq. ft.
1—Henzey 370 sq. ft. Stainless dbl. effect evap.
1—Buflovak 250 sq. ft. T304 SS recompression evap.
1—Stokes 118 sq. ft. T316 SS water still.
2—16,200 sq. ft. Quadruple-effect copper evap.

HEAT EXCHANGERS

1—1960 sq. ft., T316 SS, remov. bundle, ASME.
1—1450 sq. ft., T316 SS, remov. bundle.
1—900 sq. ft., T304 SS tubes & shell, ASME.
3—800 sq. ft., T316 SS, remov. bundle.
1—730 sq. ft., T316 SS, remov. bundle.
1—510 sq. ft., T316 SS, remov. bundle.
1—455 sq. ft., T316 SS, U-tube bundle.
30—T316 SS exchangers & condensers: 400, 390, 368, 350, 335, 300, 290, 277, 264, 250, 200, 185, 131, 100, 83, 77, 54, 52 sq. ft.

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EQUIPMENT
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1—Pfaudler Series R 1500 gal. glass lined jacketed reactor, complete with impeller type agitator and drive.

1—Glascote Series HR 1000 gal. glass lined jacketed reactor complete with impeller type agitator, baffle and drive.

1—Patterson-Kelley 1000 gal. stainless steel jacketed reactor.

1—300 gal. Hastelloy "B" jacketed pressure reactor.

1—10,000 gal. horizontal rubber lined storage tank.

1—4500 gal. vertical rubber lined storage tank.

1—Pfaudler glass lined jacketed vacuum receiver, 750 gal.

1—Bird SS 40" suspended type centrifuge, complete with perforate basket, motor and plow.

1—Tolhurst rubber covered 12" centrifuge, complete with perforate basket, drive and motor.

1—Tolhurst 48" Batch-O-Matic centrifuge, stainless steel.

1—AT&M 26" type 316 stainless steel suspended type centrifuge, complete.

4—Sharples type 316 SS Nozljectors with 40 HP explosion proof motors.

5—Tolhurst 40" and 30" rubber covered centrifuges.

1—Sharples type 316 stainless steel Super-D-Canter, PN-14, complete.

1—Sharples type 316 stainless steel centrifuge, Model D-2.

1—Sharples Model C-27 Super-D-Hydrator, monel.

12—Sweetland #12 pressure leaf filters with 72 stainless steel leaves.

1—J. P. Devine stainless steel 30 cu. ft. jacketed double cone vacuum blender.

1—Sturtevant #7 dustite rotary batch blender, NEW.

15—Robinson type 304 stainless steel horizontal blenders, 255 cu. ft.

1—Robinson type 304 stainless steel horizontal blender, 125 cu. ft.

1—Patterson-Kelley stainless steel twin shell blender, 2 cu. ft.

2—Oliver stainless steel rotary filters, 3' x 2' and 3' x 4'.

1—Buflovak 24" x 36" double drum chrome plated dryer.

1—American 42" x 120" double drum dryer.

1—Buflovak 42" x 100" chrome plated double drum dryer.

1—Buflovak 42" x 42" single door vacuum shelf dryer with 13 shelves.

1—Griscom Russell stainless steel heat exchanger, 900 sq. ft.

3—Badger stainless steel heat exchangers, 500 sq. ft. and 600 sq. ft.

1—Pfaudler thimble type glass lined condenser, 62 sq. ft.

1—Stokes stainless steel granulator, Model 43B.

1—Stokes Model RDS 3 tablet press.

1—Williams "Comet" 4 roll mill, complete.

1—Raymond 2 roll high side mill.

1—Vulcan stainless steel bubble cap column, 4' dia. x 25 plates.

1—Gemco SS 92 cu. ft. double cone blender.

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New in 1951. Model 5048 with 4 rollers. Can be converted to five rollers. Has Fans, Single Whizzer, Air Separator, late style feeder. All motors.

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KNEADER MASTER—Paterson 2½ gal.
COLLOID MILL—Premier UB5 S.S. 5 H.P.
CENTRIFUGE—ATM Susp. 48" 316 S.S., 50 HP.
ROLLER MILLS—Ross 14" x 32" Hi Speed Ross 4½" x 10".
CENTRIFUGE—Tolhurst 30", 40" Rubber Lined.
CENTRIFUGE—Western State 36", underdriven, bottom discharge, 316 S.S., 2 speed, 10 HP, XP.

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237 Central Ave., Clark, N.J. Tel. FUlton 1-1183-4

FOR THE BEST IN USED EQUIPMENT

4—Lightnin side entering Mixers with 18" S.S. Blades—5 H.P. each.
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6—Blackburn-Smith Pressure Leaf Filters, jktd.
2—Rotary double tube Crystallizers.
1—Copper Evaporator, jacketed, 250 gal.
Conical Dry Mixer 192 cu. ft. vol.; 125 cu. ft. opr. vol.) with 15 H.P. Unibrake Motor.
4—Werner & Pfleiderer 200 gal. jktd. sigma blade Shredders.
2—Ball & Jewell #2 Cutters.
4—Link-Belt Vibrating Screens 4' x 8'.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor.
1—30" Sperry Filter, closed del., 3-eye, 39-plates, 40-frames.
1—42" Sperry Filter 40-plates, 41-frames, hyd. closing, open del.
1—International Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 48" x 60", 15 H.P. Unibrake Motor.
1—Sparkler Filter 33-S-26, with Scavenger Plate, steam jacketed, like new.
2—J. H. Day Pony Mixers 00 & 15 gal.
1—Day #10 Cincinnatus Jktd. Sigma Mixer.
1—Patterson Steam Jkt. Ball Mill 42" x 36".
1—430 S.S. Tank 3000 gal. vert. ¼ plate.
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Large stock of new and used H.P. Boilers, Tanks, Pumps, Heat Exchangers, Freon Compressors, Steam Jacketed Kettles, Pulverizers & Autoclaves.

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1—Abbe 4½x5', buhrstone, 275 gal.
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All motor driven—inspect operating.

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1—Burt Model PCS Case Packer; quarts.
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MUrdock 6-8883

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CAPPERS — Pneumatic scale & CAPEM.

LABELERS—Pneumatic scale duplex.

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LIBERTY 9-0245

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4—Devine #28 double door vacuum shelf dryers 59" x 78".

6—Rotex sifters 20" x 37", 20" x 48", 40" x 84", 40" x 120" single and double deck.

2—Baker Perkins double arm jacketed mixers, 100, 200 gallons.

3—Sparkler Model 33-S-17 rubber lined pressure filters.

1—24" x 18' type 347 stainless steel stripper column.

2—Proctor & Schwartz steam heated tray ovens.

2—Rubber covered filter presses 30", 24".

1—Porter 28 cu. ft. double cone blender.

1—Porter 2 cu. ft. double cone stainless steel blender.

Write or Phone Your Inquiries

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HYacinth 9-7200

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For Sale: 2' x 6' Stokes jacketed stainless Rotary Vacuum Dryer; three Buflovac stainless Double Effect Evaporators 608-708-840 sq. ft.; (2) 2300 gal. Vertical stainless tanks; Best Equipment Co., 1737 W. Howard St., Chicago 26, Illinois.

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Small or Large chemical units. Laboratories. 400 to 10,000 sq. ft. Water, sidings, power, H.P. boiler. Engineer or chemist start own business. Ideal Eastern branch plant. Sale or lease. Suitable plastics, chemicals, heavy machinery, fabricating. Associated Terminal, Pittstown, N.J. Clinton 821.

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For Sale: Ethyl Cellulose in large quantities at important savings. Claude P. Bamberger, Inc., Ridgefield Park, N.J.

Aluminum Drums—200—55 gal. once-used Aluminum drums priced at half the cost of new drums. Contact A. Baldi, Aceto Chemical Co., Inc. 40-40 Lawrence St., Flushing 54, New York, INdependence 1-4100.

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Synthetic Resin chemist capable of plant operations, laboratory development and general all around synthetic resin plant work for our West Coast Plant at Richmond, California. Address replies to C. J. Hauck, American Alkyd Industries, Carlstadt, New Jersey.

POSITIONS WANTED

Market Development and commercial exploitation of new products, the road to continued corporate growth. Chemical engineer—36—successful background of marketing and sales in chemical and pharmaceutical industries. Seeks growth opportunity with research oriented company. OPD 260.

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ALUMINUM CONDENSER, 350 sq. ft.
DISTILLATION UNIT S.S. Type 316, 1200 gal. per hr.
LAPP FITTINGS, VALVES.
Continuous Stripping COLUMN 2x13.
ALUMINUM EVAPORATOR, Calandria type, 1300 sq. ft.
BLENDER—Double Cone, 70 cu. ft.
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Mitchell 2-7634

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USED - GOOD CONDITION
13 Gallon—400 (Approximately)
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National Distributor of water displacing chemical in 12 oz. aerosol can, fully guaranteed, stops rust & corrosion due to moisture & condensation on ferrous & non-ferrous metals, wants responsible dealers. Product has unlimited use in multi-billion dollar market: Home, office, farm, factory, commercial & industrial applications, electronics, communications, transportation, salvage, national defense. Federal Specification MIL-C-16173B-3, U. S. Patent 2,647,839. Wire, write: Bergmann Enterprises, Ltd., 215 N. Flores St., San Antonio, Texas, for detailed information & literature.

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Co_2 Makers Socked

—Continued from page 3

rect the basic flaw in the government's contempt case and we will prove in court that we have done nothing improper."

In less than a month the criminal case will go to trial in New York. It has been set for September 25, before Federal Judge Jacob Mishler.

The new civil suit, among other things, asks the court to order the carbon dioxide makers to withdraw their present price schedules. What the government wants them to come up with is a new list within sixty days.

Carbon dioxide, a big item in high-energy fuels and other fields, rolls up about $70 million worth of business a year for the four firms involved.

Trade Names Chemicals & Specialties

—Continued from page 47

utilized broadly as a means of incorporating styrene wherever its utility is required.

PICCO reports that a new styrene copolymer tradenamed "Piccotex" developed for use in water-proofing of textiles and in rubber compounding has found good acceptance.

The product is soluble in odorless mineral spirits and can be used in conventional dry cleaning equipment. The company has also developed a styrene-based "Piccoflex 520" series which features high oil-resistance.

Another series, the "Piccopales," are essentially hard hydrocarbons produced by the deep cracking of petroleum. "Piccopale" emulsions have been finding increased use in water-based paints, the company reports.

Allied Chemical Corporation produces "Cumar" p-coumarone-indene resins from tar distillates. These products are reported as neutral, stable, synthetic resins with wide compatibility which permits their use with a great variety of solvents, oils, resins and waxes.

The "Cumar" resins find use in the manufacture of varnishes, floor tile, printing inks, adhesives, rubber products, and waterproofing materials.

Amoco Chemicals Corporation offers "Panarez" and "Panapol" petroleum hydrocarbon resins for use in protective coatings, rubber products, floor tile, adhesives and sealing compounds.

Amoco Petroleum Resins

The "Panarez" resins are solid hydrocarbon polymers. As the binder component in asphalt tile formulations they are recommended for light color, color stability and good processability, plus low cost.

In paints they find use in oleoresinous as well as alkyd and rubber-base products. Specific types of oleoresinous varnishes using these resins, the company reports, include primers, floor varnishes, chasis enamels, pipe coatings and government specification finishes and aluminum paints.

According to Amoco, the "Panarez" resins offer rubber compounders a number of advantages over the more commonly used coumarone-indene softeners: lower viscosity, greater ultimate elongation, better flex crack resistance, aging characteristics and lower cost.

"Panapol" polymers and resin solutions are manufactured for the same type of applications as the "Panarez" products, but are used where a liquid form is preferable.

Most important fields of application are protective coatings, foundry core oils, concrete curing compounds, wallboard saturants and printing ink formulations.

Neville Chemical manufactures coumarone-indene, modified coumarone-indene, petroleum and alkylated phenol resins.

Coumarone-indene types include "Nevindenes" and "Paradenes" as well as "Nuba" resins. Phenol-modified coumarone group and alkylated phenols are marketed under the "Nevillac" tradename.

The company points out that compatibility of the latter materials is much broader in range than the straight coumarone group. "Nevillacs" are compatible with many cellulose derivatives and vinyl acetate and are soluble in the alcohols.

"R-9 Neville Resin" is recommended by Neville for use in ready-mixed aluminum paints. Advantages of the material in this end-use application, the company says, are good leafing and leaf retention due to the absence of polar materials, ease of formulation since vehicles can be prepared readily by cold-cut technique embodying pre-boiled oils or by using "Neville Resin Solutions" of 60-70 percent concentration. Low cost of the resin and durability to water, alkali, acid and weather damage are other advantages, the company says.

Trade Name Briefs

FOOD ADDITIVE CLEARED: Food & Drug Administration has approved the use of polysorbate 60 (poloxyethylene (20) sorbitan monostearate) as a food additive in sugar-type confection coatings. The material, which is produced by Atlas Chemical Industries, Inc., Wilmington, Del., is used to give greater opacity to these coatings.

FDA has permitted its use provided it does not exceed 0.2 percent of the weight of the finished sugar coating. Interested parties have a month to file their objections with the agency.

RESINS: Effective September 1, Schenectady Varnish Company will reduce prices for alkali-soluble leveling resins for emulsion polishes 1¼c. a pound. New truckload prices on "SR-83" and "SR-88" are 36¾c. and 35½c. a pound, respectively.

The products are light colored, alkali-soluble resins for ammonia-cut dispersions designed to impart leveling, gloss, hardness, durability and water-spot resistance to dry-bright or buffable polishes.

SURFACANTS: Armour Industrial Chemical Company has developed two new anionic surface active agents, a-sulfopalmitic and a-sulfostearic acids, to be known as "Armosul 16" and "Armosul 18" respectively.

Both products are described by the company as difunctional compounds having a strongly acidic sulfonic acid group and a weakly, acidic carboxylic acid group within the molecule.

Applications include improved detergent formulations at lower costs by combining alkali metal, ammonium or substituted ammonium salts of sulfated fatty alcohols with similar salts of a-sulfonated fatty acids, Armour reports.

VASCOCONSTRICTOR: A new salt form of 5-hydroxytryptamine — serotonin hydrogen oxalate — has been developed by Regis Chemical Company, Chicago. According to the company, some of the advantages of the new product are: water solubility, freedom from "external" nitrogen, and 66 percent active serotonin. Research quantities are available and developmental quantities can be supplied on request, the company says.

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We will manufacture to your specifications or convert your raw materials in our equipment.
Why not consult us for your requirements?
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WEBSTER 9-4600 (N. J.)
CHickering 4-7892 (N. Y.)
(Successor to F. W. Berk & Company, Inc.)

Obituaries

Robert M. Aude

Robert M. Aude, president of the Heyden Chemical Division of Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation, died August 20 in Upper Saddle River, N.J. He was forty-seven years old.

Mr. Aude was active in the chemical industry for more than twenty years. Prior to joining Heyden, he was with Monsanto Chemical Company.

In eight years with Heyden, he was successively manager of the corporation's Garfield and Fords, N.J., plants; director of sales planning and coordination in New York, and vice-president and general manager of the Heyden Chemical Division. He was made president of the division in May of 1960.

Edmond C. Breene, one of three organizers of the Pennsylvania Crude Oil Association in 1923, and first president of the association, died August 23 in Oil City, Pa. He was eighty-three years old.

Moss Albert Kent, retired vice-president of Phelps Dodge Company and General Cable Company, died August 19 in White Plains, N.Y. He was sixty-nine years old.

Dr. George E. Tate, nuclear physicist with Foster Wheeler, New York engineering concern, died August 24 in Summit, N.J. He was fifty-six years old.

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OPD's Advertising Staff

PRODUCTION: Claire Shannon

BUYERS DIRECTORY: Helen Lohse

NEW YORK (RE 2-9820)—Alexander Kane, Edwin F. Novy, Bronson Philhower.

MIAMI (FRanklin 9-2668)—John Printup & Associates, Langford Building, Miami 32, Fla.

DALLAS (AD 5-0241)—John Printup & Associates, 906 Beechwood Drive, Richardson (Dallas), Tex.

LOS ANGELES (DUnkirk 7-4388)—Robert W. Walker Company, 730 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles 5, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO (SUtter 1-5568)—Robert W. Walker Company, 57 Post Street, San Francisco

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Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units .09½- —
Vitamin A palmitate liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,800,000 units 09½- —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochlorides).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP (cyanocobalamin) 1-50 grams vials, tins gram 45.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on gelatin, 100 and 500-gram bots on 1-5 kilo, dms., gram .57 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots. 1-5 kilo dms gram .57 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity gram 52.00 - —
0.1% trituration of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo 52.00 - —
0.1% trituration of cyanocobalamin, USP, with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol gm 52.00 - —
USP solution of cyanocobalamin (5,000 micrograms per cc.), 5-gram bots gram 52.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate, NF, adsorbed on resin, 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms., frt. alld gram .57 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate in gelatin, 1-10 kilo, dms., frt. alld gram .57 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D_2 (see Codliver and Fishliver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo 45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25-gram lots gram 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 2.10 - —
Warfarin, 0.5% dms. 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
dms., 5-24-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls ton 1.95 - —

WAXES
Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal dms. gal. 12.25 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb .21 - .22
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., 100 lbs. f.o.b works lb 5.50 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .22 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP nat. northern, cns lb. 6.35 - 17.50
USP, nat. southern cns lb 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls lb. .26 - —
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .40 - —
Wollastonite fine paint grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 41.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton 51.00 - —
medium paint grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 39.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton 39.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat crude (see Degras).
Woolfat USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed Levant bgs lb 2.50 - —
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil NF).
Wormwood oil, cns lb. 4.75 - —

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .29 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .28½- —
Cleveland dist. gal. .29 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Lackawanna, N.Y. gal. .29½- —
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Middletown, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minnequa, Col gal. .29 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .29 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Charleston, S. C. gal. .29 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .28½- —
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Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .29 - —
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Wood River, Ill gal. .28½- —
m-Xylene, 95%, dms., c.l., f.o.b., Richmond, Calif lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., f.o.b., Richmond, Calif lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
o-Xylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .09 - —
tanks, works lb. .06 - .06⅝
p-Xylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .1645- —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
86°-88°C., m.p. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
60°-62°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —
b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis, gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb .38 - —

XYLOL
Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. lb 2.15 - 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP XV, Saccharomyces dlvd lb. .27 - —
Yeast, primary, USP XV, 150 meg. B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
USP XV, 270 mcg. B_1 per gram 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
primary, USP, XV, 300 mcg., B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
USP XV, 900 mcg. B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .60 - —
Torula USP dlvd lb .18 - —

YELLOW PIGMENTS
Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow

Yerba santa leaves, bls lb .40 .45
Ylang Ylang oil, Bourbon, bots lb. 7.00 - 22.00
extra, bots lb. 24.00 - 33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride bots., tins oz. 3.75 - 4.25

Z

Zein, 50-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .37 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, f.o.b. works lb. .41 - .44
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms lb .53 —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works lb. .2950- —
Zinc borate bgs. 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .35 - —
bgs. less than 1,000 lbs. same basis lb. .27 - —
Zinc chloride NF gran. dms lb .42 - —
NF precip., powd., dms lb. .26 - —
Tech. soln. 50%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.40 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.15 - —
fused dms. c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.70 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 11.20 - —
Tech. gran., fib. dms., c.l., work 100 lbs. 11.45 - —
fib dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 11.95 - —
Zinc chromate bbls., dlvd. lb .29 - —
Basic bbls. dlvd. lb .34 - —
Zinc cyanide dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb .55 - —
dms. smaller lots, works lb .57 - —
Zinc dust comi bbls., c.l., works, lb .16 - —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb .15½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb .17¼- —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works lb .49 .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .21½- —
dms. l.c.l. frt alld lb .23½- —
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis lb .11½- —
Prime western slabs, New York lb .12 - —
Zinc naphthenate liq 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb .27 - —
10% Zn., dms., frt alld lb .33 - —
Zinc nitrate, tech., flake, 100-lb. fib dms., l.c.l. lb .16½- —
300-lb. fib. dms, l.c.l. lb. .14½- —
300-lb fib dms., c.l. lb. .14 - —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free bgs., c.l., f.o.b works lb. .12½- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .13½- —
Zinc oxide, leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, f.o.b. works lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .14½- —
pigment, American process, leaded, 50%, bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis, lb. .14½- —
Zinc oxide, pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .14½- —
bgs. l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15 - —
Zinc oxide, French process, green seal, bgs. l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .14½- —
red seal, bgs. c.l. same basis lb. .14 - —
Zinc oxide, French process, white seal, bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots same basis lb. .15½- —
same basis lb. .15¾- —
Zinc oxide, white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15½- —
bgs. l.c.l. smaller lots, same basis lb. .15¾- —
Zinc oxide, USP, 50 lb.-dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¾- —
50 lb.-dms., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .16¼- —
50 lb.-dms., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .16¾- —
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms lb. .45 .48
NF powd. dms lb. .48 .49
Zinc resinate, precip 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Zinc silicofluoride dms works lb 12½ .14
Zinc stearate USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .41 - —
ctns. l.c.l lb. .43 - .46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn. bgs. c.l. dlvd. E 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls 40c higher.
Zinc sulfide pure bgs. c.l. dlvd lb. .2530- —
Zinc undecylenate, 75-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.04 - —
Zinc, yellow (see Zinc chromate).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
bbls., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb dms., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
Normal, 250-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works, lb .03½- —
Zircon (G) gran., bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅝- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works lb. .04 —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .06½- —
Zircon (G) milled bgs. c.l. works, lb. .04½- —
bgs. 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅝- —
bgs. 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04½- —
bgs. 500-1,999-lb lots, works lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate soln. 13% ZrO_2, dms. c.l. 30,000 lbs. min., works lb. .23 - —
Zirconium hydride powd. electronic grade, dms. works lb. 14.00 - 15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls or bgs. works lb 1.50 - —
Electric-fused lump, bgs. 500 to 1,999-lb lots, works lb. 48½- —
bgs. smaller lots, works lb. .51 - —
milled bgs. c.l., works lb. .62 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works lb. .62½- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .63½- —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb lots, works lb. .64 - —
bgs. smaller lots, works lb. .66 - —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs. works lb. .55 - .65
Opacifier grade 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb. .27 - .50
Stabilized oxide 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs lb. .63 .65
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .37½- —

Bids Wanted

Ammonium Chloride, Technical, Type II, Grade A, powdered Fed. Spec. O-A-491C, Ammonium Chloride, Technical (Sal Ammonia), powdered and brick dtd. 27 Oct. 60. Bid A, 244,000 lbs., Bid B, 244,000 lbs. Bid C, 244,000 lbs. Bid IFB 62-22 Aug. 30, United States Army Chemical Procurement District, New York, 290 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

Nitric Acid, 60 percent HNO_3, 10,500,000 lbs., 60 percent basis to be furnished in government-owned tank cars. Bid IFB Nr. SRP-62-3C Aug. 31, 1:30 p.m. Potential bidders may obtain copies of invitation by contacting Chief, Procurement, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, Savannah River, Operations Office, Post Office Box "A" Aiken, S. C.

Petrochemicals, (120 items), various quantities, various destinations Bid IFB 62-17/B Aug. 29 Military Petroleum Supply Agency, Washington 25, D. C.

Pharmaceuticals, Tender No. 0232-24071, 0233-24071, 0234-24071 and 0236-24071. Bids invited until Sept. 15 by the Director, Central Purchasing Authority Saigon, Viet Nam. Bidding instructions, specifications and other pertinent data are available from the Central Purchasing Authority in Saigon. Copies are also available for review on loan from the Trade Development Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, US Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C.

Sodium Hexametaphosphate, Technical, formula $(NaPO_3)_6$ glassy granules or flakes-packed 100 lb. bag. FSN 9YF 6810-240-2124. Specification O-S635b, dtd. 12 Mar. 57. Deliveries to various destinations. 117,000 lbs. 2 items. Bid IFB 160-28-62B, Sept. 15. Yards and Docks Supply Office, Attn.: Purchase Division, Port Hueneme, Calif.

Superphosphate and Sulfuric Acid, manufacture of plant. DLF Loan No. 118 US source. Maximum amount of credit, $240,350. The prospective buyer, Messrs. Juggilal Kamlapat, Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Co. Ltd., Kamla Tower, Kanpur (Upper Pradesh) is soliciting quotations on the above equipment in anticipation of financing under DLF to Industrial Finance Corporation, New Delhi. Under Development Loan Fund procedures all procurement financed under the particular DLF loan is subject to the condition that information on the procurement be furnished in advance of the procurement to the Development Loan Fund, Washington 25, D.C. Bidding instructions, specifications and other pertinent data are available from the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Co., Ltd. Copies are also available for review on loan from the Trade Development Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, US Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C.

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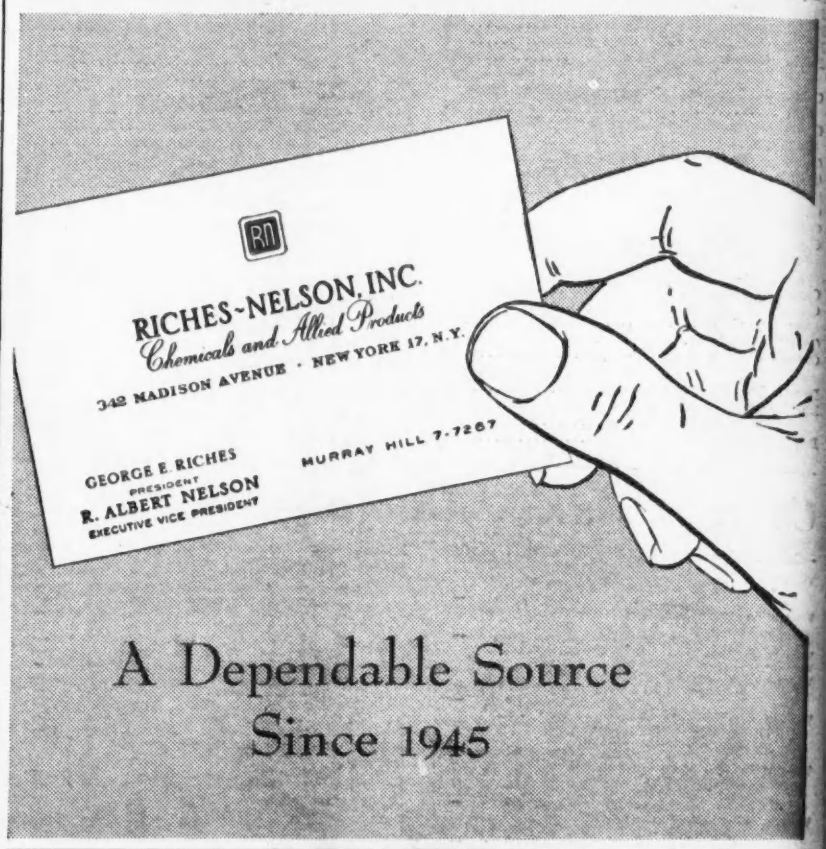

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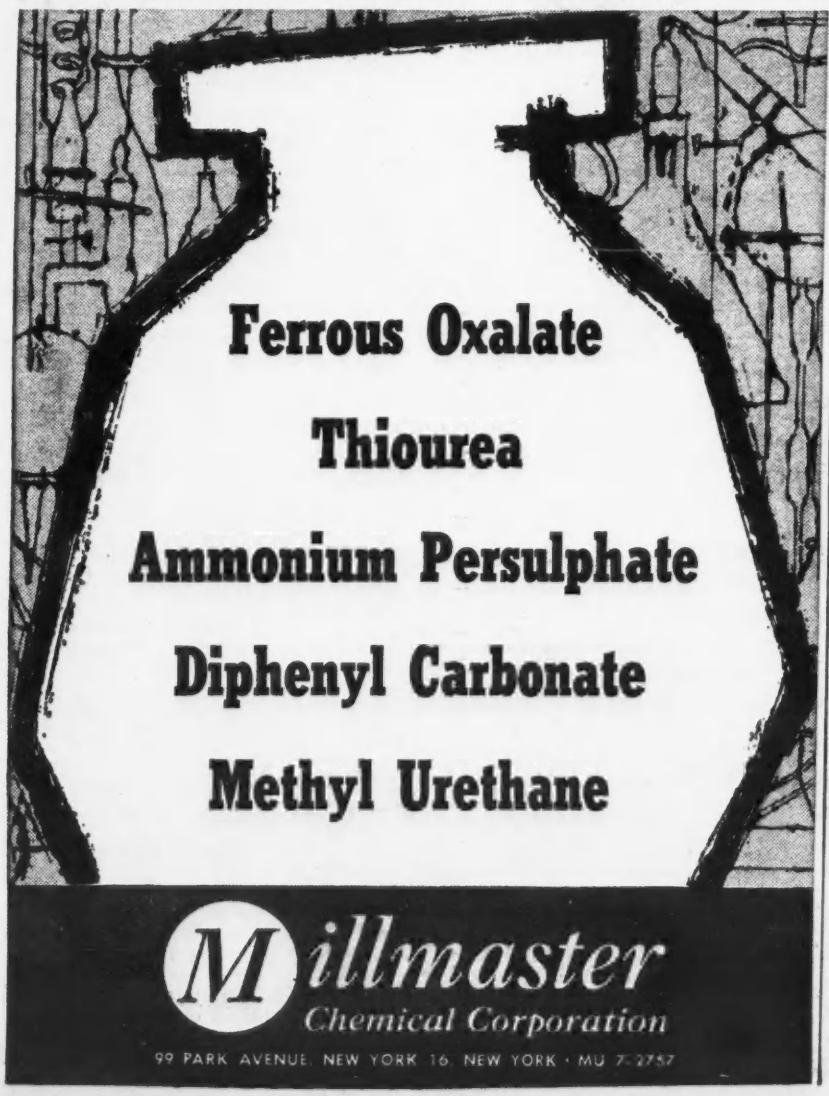

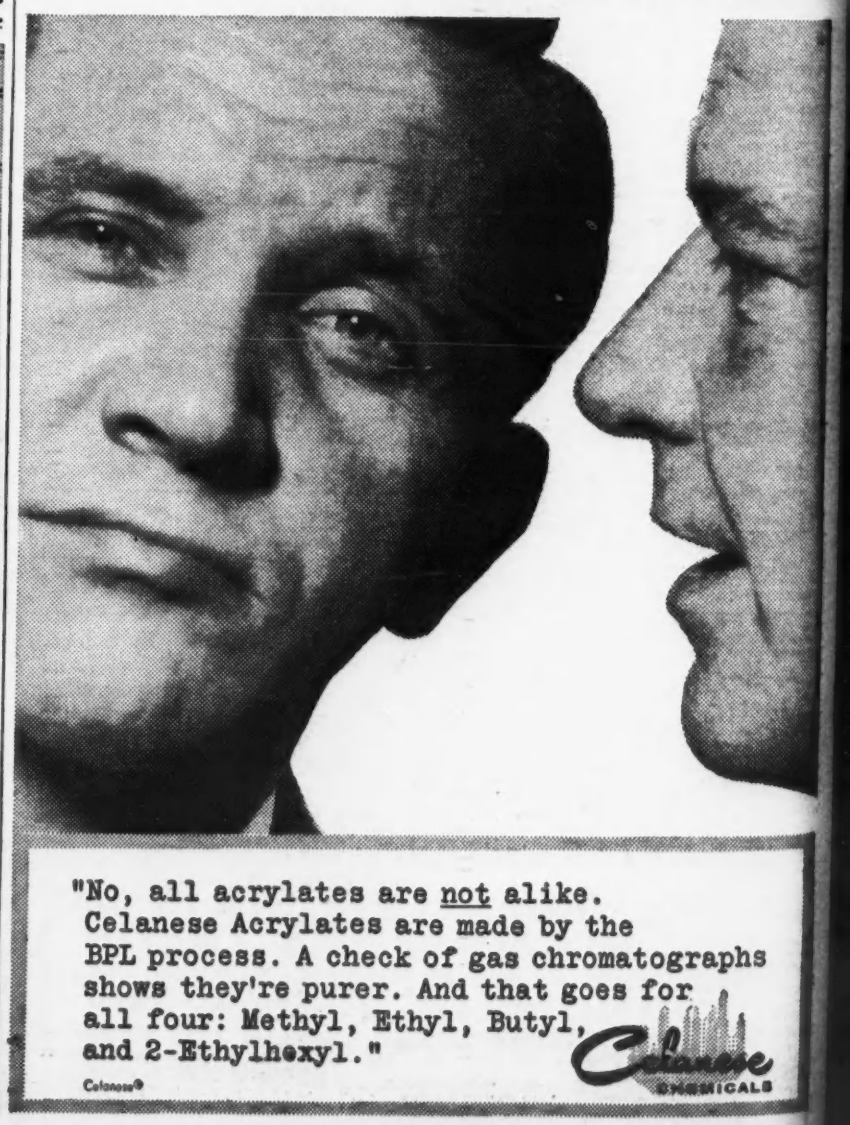
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